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Perfect in every part bicycle.
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# The Bombay Chronicle

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THE ALL STEEL BICYCLE
Popular Gents Roadster cycle complete.
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VOL. XII NO. 230 BOMBAY MONDAY SEPTEMBER 29, 1924. TWO ANNAS.

## The Bombay Chronicle

### Business Notice.

*ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.*

*In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary and other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.*

*The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.*

*BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.*

*ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.*

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| | Local | Mofussil | Foreign. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Yearly . | Rs. 30 | Rs. 35 | Rs. 48 |
| Half-Yearly | ,, 16 | ,, 18 | ,, 24 |
| Quarterly.. | ,, 8 | ,, 9 | ,, 12 |
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The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

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Diseases any kind, Cataract, Glaucoma Iritis Stye, Watery eye, Corneal Ulcer Redness, etc., (without knife) by our LOTUS HONEY. Safe remedy of nature 1 dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask for free particulars to:— NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi Bengal India (Dep. 5.).

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FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:—

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3. Calcutta and Karachi via coast ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta according in demand.

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## SHIPPING.

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AND
**BRITISH INDIA.**

COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.

**MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE**

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of Passports.

| Date. | Steamer. | Connecting at Aden with | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4th Oct. | DONGOLA .. | KAISAR-I-HIND* | 11 430 |
| 11th ,, | CHINA .. | | 7,952 |
| 18th ,, | DONGOLA .. | MOLDAVIAx | 15,277 |
| 25th ,, | CALEDONIA | | 7,622 |
| 1st Nov. | DONGOLA .. | MOREA* .. | 10,911 |
| 8th ,, | NARKUNDA | | 16,227 |
| 15th ,, | DONGOLA .. | MOOLTANx .. | 20,847 |
| 22nd ,, | NALDERA .. | | 15,993 |
| 29th ,, | DEVANHA .. | MALWA* .. | 17,941 |
| 6th Dec. | KAISAR-I-HIND .. | | 11,430 |
| 13th ,, | DONGOLA .. | MALOJAx .. | 20,837 |
| 20th ,, | CHINA .. | | 7,952 |
| 27th ,, 1925 | DEVANHA .. | MANTUA* .. | 10,902 |
| 3rd Jan | CALEDONIA | | 7,622 |
| 10th ,, | DONGOLA .. | MONGOLIAx | 16,385 |
| 17th ,, | NARKUNDA | | 16,227 |
| 24th ,, | DEVANHA .. | MACEDONIA* | 11,089 |
| 31st ,, | NALDERA .. | | 15,993 |
| 7th Feb. | DONGOLA .. | MOLDAVIAx | 16,277 |
| 14th ,, | KAISAR-I-HIND .. | | 11,430 |
| 21st ,, | DELTA .. | MOREA* .. | 10,911 |
| 28th ,, | CHINA .. | | 7,952 |
| 7th March | DONGOLA .. | MOOLTAN x.. | 20,847 |
| 14th ,, | CALEDONIA | | 7,622 |
| 21st ,, | DELTA .. | MALWA* .. | 16,941 |
| 25th ,, | DEVANHA@ | Extra Steamer | 8,092 |
| 28th ,, | NARKUNDA | | 16,227 |
| 4th April | DONGOLA .. | MALOJA x .. | 20,837 |
| 11th ,, | NALDERA .. | | 15,993 |
| 18th ,, | DELTA .. | MANTUA* .. | 10,902 |
| 25th ,, | KAISAR-I-HIND .. | | 11,430 |
| 2nd May | DONGOLA .. | MONGOLIAx | 16,385 |
| 9th ,, | CHINA.. .. | | 7,952 |
| 16th ,, | DELTA .. | MACEDONIA* | 11,089 |
| 23rd ,, | CALEDONIA | | 7,622 |
| 30th ,, | DONGOLA .. | MOLDAVIA x | 16,277 |

* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

@ Special reduced fares.

| | London. | Marseilles. |
|---|---|---|
| First Saloon | £ 66 & £ 62 | £ 60 & £ 56 |
| Second .. .. | 52 | 48 |

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth

| Date about. | Steamer. | Tons. |
|---|---|---|
| 31st Oct. | MORVADA .. | 8,193 |
| 15th Nov | MALOJA .. | 8,246 |
| 28th ,, | MALOJA .. | 8,393 |
| 12th Dec 1925 | MARGHA .. | 8,258 |
| 8th Jan. | NARINGA* .. | 6,607 |
| 22nd ,, | A STEAMER* .. | 7,888 |
| 2 th Feb. | MORVADA .. | 8 193 |
| 15th March | MANDALA .. | 8,246 |
| 19th ,, | DUMALA .. | 8,441 |
| 2nd April | MODASA .. | 8,986 |
| 16th ,, | MATIANA .. | 8,965 |
| 30th ,, | MALOJA* .. | 7,264 |

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers

P. & O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

| Date. | Steamer. | Tons. | Connects at Colombo for Australia with |
|---|---|---|---|
| 14th Oct | SARDINIA | 6684 | MALOJA. |
| 11th Nov. | SOUDAN .. | 6,696 | MONGOLIA. |
| 9th Dec 1925 | SICILIA .. | 6,813 | MOLDAVIA. |
| 6th Jan. | SARDINIA | 6 684 | MOOLTAN. |
| 3rd Feb | SOUDAN .. | 6,696 | MALOJA |
| 17th ,, | SICILIA .. | 6 813 | KAYBER |
| 17th Mar. | SARDINIA .. | 6,684 | CATHAY |

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

| Date about. | Steamers. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|
| 29th Sept. | VITA .. | Karachi. via Kathiawar 1 a m |
| 1st Oct. | KAROA .. | East & S. Africa noon. |
| 1st ,, | KARPETA .. | Basreh via Karachi & P. Gulf Ports |
| 3rd ,, | VARSOVA .. | Basreh via Karachi |
| 4th ,, | CHAKLA .. | Karachi via Kathiawar. |

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
BOMBAY TO AUSTRALIA.

| Date about | Steamers | Destination. |
|---|---|---|
| 25th Oct. | HYMETTUS | Melbourne and Sydney. |

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE AND Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box. 122.

## SHIPPING.

**N. Y. K. LINE**
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

| Steame.. | Commander. | Tons. | Arrival. | Departure. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Aki Maru. | Y. Kawashima | 6023 | 17th Sept | 29th Sept |
| *Sado Maru. | S. Nirei | 5898 | 5th Oct. | 12th Oct. |
| *Tokushima Maru. | K. Kamiyama | 5976 | 17th Oct | 31st ,, |
| *Tamba Maru | N Wada | 5945 | 28th ,, | 11th Nov |

* Passenger Steamer

REVISED PASSAGE FARES

| For: | 1st Class | 2nd Class | European Steerage | 3rd Class with food | 3rd Class without food |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Singapore .. | 300 | 210 | 158 | 105 | 84 |
| Hongkong.. | 480 | 270 | 202 | 135 | 108 |
| Shanghai .. | 540 | 320 | 240 | 160 | 128 |
| Kobe .... | 610 | 380 | 285 | 190 | 152 |

For Revised Passage Tariff Apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay
Telephone No :—20279 Telegrams :—" YUSEN "

## BANKING.

**IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA**
Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.

For the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Madras.

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—
225,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each ..... Rs. 11,25,00,000

PAID-UP CAPITAL—
75,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each Fully paid ..... Rs. 3,75,00,000
150,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each Rs. 125 paid ..... Rs. 1,87,50,000
Rs. 5,62,50,000

RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 4,57,50,000
RESERVE LIABILITY of Shareholders ..... Rs. 5,62,50,000

MANAGING GOVERNORS:
S. A. H. SITWELL, N. M. MURRAY, (offg.)
LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta. Bombay. Madras.
LONDON OFFICE:
5, Whittington Avenue, E. C., 3.
MANAGER:
Sir NORCOT WARREN, K.C.I.E.
BRANCHES:

| | |
|---|---|
| Abbottabad | Jubbulpore |
| Agra | Jullundur |
| Ahmedabad | Kasauli |
| Ahmedabad City | Khandwa |
| Ahmednagar | Kumbakonum |
| Ajmer | Karachi |
| Akola | Lahore |
| Akyab | Larkana |
| Allahabad | Lucknow |
| Alleppey | Lyallpur |
| Ambala | Madras (Mount Road) |
| Ambala Cantonment (Sub-Agency) | Madura |
| Amraoti | Mandalay |
| Amritsar | Mangalore |
| Bangalore | Masulipatam |
| Bareilly | Meerut |
| Bassein | Moulmein |
| Bellary | Mooltan |
| Benares | Mussoorie |
| Berhampore | Muzaffarpur |
| Bezwada | Muttra |
| Bhopal | Moradabad |
| Bombay (Byculla) | Murree |
| Bombay (Mandvi) | Mymensingh |
| Bombay (Sandhurst Road) | Nadiad |
| Broach | Nandyal |
| Calcutta (Clive Street) | Nagpore |
| Calcutta (Burra Bazaar) | Nainital |
| Calcutta (Park Street) | Naravangunge |
| Calicut | Nasik |
| Cawnpore | Nagapatam |
| Chittagong | Nellore |
| Chandpore | Nowshera |
| Coconada | Outacamund |
| Cochin | Parbhani (Sub-Agency) |
| Coimbatore | Patna |
| Colombo | Peshawar |
| Conjeevereram (Out Station) | Peshawar City (Sub-Agency) |
| Cuddalore | Poona |
| Cuddapah | Poona City |
| Cuttack | Quetta |
| Dacca | Rajahmundry |
| Dehradun | Rajkot (Kathiawar) |
| Darjeeling | Rangoon |
| Delhi | Rawalpindi |
| Dalhousie | Saharanpur |
| Dhanbad | Salem |
| Dhulia | Sargodha |
| Dibrugarh | Secunderabad |
| Erode | Serajgunge |
| Ferozepore | Shahapur |
| Farrukhabad | Sialkot |
| Fyzabad | Simla |
| Gorakhpur | Srinagar |
| Godhra | Sukkur |
| Guntur | Surat |
| Gwalior | T. Vicharry |
| Hathras | Tinnevelly |
| Hubli | Trichinopoly |
| Hyderabad (Deccan) | Trivandrum |
| Hyderabad (Sind) | Tuticorin |
| Indore | Ujjain |
| Jaipur | Vellore |
| Jalgaon (East Khandesh) | Viramgam |
| Jalpaiguri | Vizianagram |
| Jamshedpur | Vizagapatam |
| | Yeotmal |

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at Interest.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and Interest allowed

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for safe custody. Purchases and Sales effected. Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted, and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers-of-Attorney, etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

R. LINDSAY,
Secretary and Treasurer, Bombay.

## BANKING.

**THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED**
ESTABLISHED 1895.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital Authorised ..... | 1,00,00,000 |
| Capital Issued ..... | 50,00,000 |
| Capital Subscribed ..... | 50,00,000 |
| Capital Paid up to 30/6/24 ... | 30,17,785 |
| Reserve Fund ..... | 23,50,000 |

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amritsar | Hoshiarpur | Montgomery |
| Ambala City | Hyderabad (Sind) | Okara (Dist. Montgomery) |
| Ambala Cant. | Jullundur | Peshawar City |
| Bombay | Jammu | Peshawar Cantt. |
| Cawnpore | Jhelum City | Patiala |
| Calcutta | Karachi | Quetta |
| Delhi | Kasur | Rawalpindi |
| D. I. Khan | Lahore City | Sargodha |
| Ferozepore | Lyallpur | Sialkot |
| Gujranwalla | Ludhiana | Simla |
| Gojra | Multan City | Srinagar |
| Hafizabad | | |

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

DES RAJ KHERA,
Manager.

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**LIFE INSURANCE IS A NECESSITY.**

DO INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH THE **INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.**

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A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN MANAGED BY INDIANS.

Apply for particulars to:—
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Telephone No. 1239

**INSURE**
IN
**LIGHT OF ASIA INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.**
WHICH OFFERS
THE BEST POLICY OF INSURANCE
OUR MULTI-BENEFIT POLICY.

The best terms for Policyholders.
The best terms for Agents.

WANTED reliable and PUSHING AGENTS in every District and Town of the Bombay Presidency, Central Provinces and Punjab.

Apply for all particulars to Head Office Old Post Office St. CALCUTTA.

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GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS
For Agents.
Guaranteed Reversionary Bonus Rs. 60/- for quinquennium
Lowest rates with highest returns.
WANTED AGENTS.
For terms and conditions apply to:
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DALAL & CO., Secretaries.
Head Office: 65, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

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Statutory Statement of Account prepared
Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN
B. L. THOSAR,
Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

## INSURANCE.

**HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD.**
CALCUTTA.

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION.—(as at 30-4-22) :—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium (the highest bonus declaration by any Indian office in recent years), and a brilliant forecast for the future.
ASSETS :— Over 70 LAKHS.
POLICY CONDITIONS · LIBERAL and free from vexatious terms.
MANAGEMENT :— DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful business men without any intermediate vested interest.
PREMIUM RATES:— LOWEST consistent with safety.

It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.

AGENTS wanted on liberal terms.
For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

N. DATTA.
Actg. Manager.
Bombay Branch.

94, Medows Street For
BOMBAY.

**THE ARYA PATHIKA ASHRAM**
**LODGING AND BOARDING**
**HINDOOS AND STUDENTS**
Chaubal's Building, Girgaum Back Road, BOMBAY.

**SURE MALARIA (AGUE) CURE.**
**Prof. T. K. GAJJAR'S IONIC REMEDIES**

AGUE MIXTURE—for Malaria and Dengue ; Curative.
GERMICIDE—a valuable preventive for Plague, Cholera, etc.
FEVER DROPS—best for all Fevers, and cheaper than Quinine.
LIVER SOLUTION—best reliable antiseptic, purgative.
Cologne Water. Embrocation, Tooth Powder, Ringworm, Ointment, etc.. can also be had,

FREE TO POOR PATIENTS.

*For further particulars, write to:—*
**M. J. GAJJAR, M. A., F. C. S.**
PROF. GAJJAR'S IONIC PHARMACY, KHETWADI MAIN ROAD, BOMBAY 4

**DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING COMPANY**

THE PREMIER FIRM IN THE LAUNDRY AND CLEANING TRADE IN INDIA.

Head Office.—Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay
Branch I.—Thakurdwar Bombay.
Branch II.—Shaik Memon Street, Bombay

**AMRUTANJAN**

Is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.

**AMRUTANJAN**

Is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

**CURES ALL**

aches, pain, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises, chiblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles Cost 10 Annas.

*Sold Everywhere.*

It kills and cures all

**ACHES AND PAIN.**

**A DILEMMA**

you may not have directly bought our "Atank Nigrah" Pills, but still you may have used them and got benefit. This would seem to you A DILEMMA

But

It is true; as many doctors and Vaidyas buy our preparations and resell them as their own.

"Atank Nigrah" Pills are a capital cure for mental and nervous diseases

32 pills cost a Rupee.

Bombay Office.

**Atank Nigrah Pharmacy**
Kalbadevi Road,
BOMBAY.

**TO BACTERIOLOGISTS AND SURGEONS**
WE SUPPLY
DOUBLE DISTILLED WATER & SALINE SOLUTION
for Intravenous or Rectal Injection in lb. Sterile bottles Re. 1, and in Sterilised Ampoules 15 c. c. for 3 As. each.

Apply
S. N. GUNDI,
SANDHURST ROAD, WEST,
BOMBAY: No. 4.
Telegrams GUNDISAN. Telephone No. 12118.

# CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

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Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

## SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—ADVERTISEMENT CANVASSERS, throughout India, for SADA-I-ISLAM, Muslim House, Ripon Road, Bombay 8. Liberal commission.
A R140

WANTED—A GRADUATE or an UNDERGRADUATE with knowledge of English and Gujarati Correspondence and Accounts for Calcutta; pay Rs. 100 to Rs. 150 according to qualifications. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 506, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R141

WANTED—An experienced JUNIOR MARINE INSURANCE CLERK, quick at figures and knowing typewriting. Successful applicant must be ready to join at once. Apply to No. 23479, with copies of testimonials.
A 20778

THE CALCUTTA DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL, 261, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA, offers short Post-graduate courses to practising Dentists. Apply for particulars to the PRINCIPAL.
A R40

WANTED—One CLERK, knowing correspondence, typewriting and Gujarati accounts, accustomed with motor accessories will be preferred. Apply C. N. GAJJAR & CO., Lamington Road, Judex Building.
A R151

WANTED—A BRITISHER DIPLOMA HOLDER of an English University and having wide experience of teaching students at home. Pay rupees twelve hundred per mensem, a free furnished house and the free use of a conveyance. Apply at once in detail to Box No. 507, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A 20780

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—POST in any Marwari firm by a young Gaur Brahmin graduate, knowing Hindi Bahikhata, Urdu and Nagri. Apply JAGANNATH MAKHANLAL, above Mumbadevi Post Office, Bombay.
B R142

## HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET—For HINDUS only, an AIRY Bungalow with compound at Chaupatty. Apply DHIRAJLAL GHELLA BHAI, behind Wilson College, Chaupatty.
C R98

WELL ventilated and good accommodated open on West side, BLOCK, ROOMS, GODOWNS, in Gordhan Building, No. 2, near West End Cinema, Charni Road. Apply Sir MANGALDAS HOUSE, Lamington Road.
CI46

TO BE LET—In Oriental Buildings, Second Floor, West side, a Room of 778 square feet area with windows to South and West. Airy and central. Apply to the MANAGER, Oriental Life Assurance Co., Ltd.
C20769

TO LET IMMEDIATELY, well-ventilated and extensive third floor Gokuldas Tejpal Girls' School Building, 162, Hornby Road. Terms moderate. Apply to SECRETARY, on premises.
C 20888

TO LET—From 1st October, 1924, two OFFICE ROOMS, about 600 sq. ft. each with all conveniences in CENTRAL BANK BUILDINGS, Esplanade Road, rent Rs. 225 and Rs. 200. Apply CENTRAL BANK.
Q 147

## TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

### PLANTA PAIN BALM.

Bazaar Balms contain Tinctures of Capsicum and such others, which produce burning sensation on the skin only, without any result. Planta Pain Balm contains highly efficacious ingredients like Camphor, Cloves, Eucalyptus, MENTHOL, Wintergreen, etc. Sold everywhere.

PLANTA DRUG MFG. CO.
Byculla, BOMBAY.
T M

### JEWELLERS LTD.

—JUST LANDED—

A FINE CONSIGNMENT OF CHINESE CARVED IVORY NECKLACES

TREASURE HOUSE
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

DO YOU REQUIRE KASHMIR PURE WOOL TWEED? Very attractive designs very cheap, and very durable. Write for samples to CANAUD AND CO., Srinagar, Kashmir.
t R42

## HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET—To Parsis or to Europeans, 2nd floor of a large, newly constructed, chocolate coloured building, opposite two elephants Imperial Cinema, Girgaon Back Road.
C 149

To LET from 1st September the whole of the upper floor of our Showroom Building "The Motor House," at Hughes Road, now occupied by Carlton Club. Could be used either as a big flat or for a club. Rent very moderate. Please apply to T. R. PRATT (Bombay) LTD., Hughes Road Bombay.

TO BE LET TO HINDUS ONLY—Rooms, Single or Double, in (1) "SHORAB MANSION", Poibavdi, Parel, Junction of Dadar Road and Bhowada Cross Road and (2) "LUXMI BUILDING," Jehangir Merwanji Street, Sonari Bag Road, Poibavdi. Water tap and Electric light. Rent from Rs. 18 to Rs. 30. Please apply at the premises or Mr. BUNSHAH, "Parmar and Mansion", Forjett Street, Grant Road.
C R92

## MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

FOR SALE—One DIESEL OIL ENGINE, 270 H.-P. in first class condition, good as new, complete with double air compressor, etc. Also one HYDRAULIC COTTON BALING PRESS by Henry Berry, Leeds, complete with pumps, etc. Delivery can be given at Bombay or Calcutta. For further particulars apply P. O. Box No. 369, Bombay.
K20694

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THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION—Established 1898.—The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects: Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes and all other commercial subjects. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor: GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street, corner Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

## PHOTOGRAPHY.

### PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelop,

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle,"
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

## FINANCIAL.

WANTED—CAPITALIST PARTNER, investment gradually limit Rs. 20,000 in successful Industrial line, best paying profits guaranteed, if desired. Apply H. G., care Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
E R139

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

### LILY BRAND VANASPATI

IMPORTED BY Messrs. RALLI BROTHERS

### IMPORTANT NOTICE

It having come to the knowledge of Messrs. Ralli Brothers that it has been falsely alleged that the abovenamed preparation sold by them contains animal fat, Messrs. Ralli Brothers hereby inform the public that such allegation is absolutely untrue and that there is in fact no animal fat whatsoever in the said preparation.

Without prejudice to their right to prosecute any person making or publishing the false allegation referred to Messrs. Ralli Brothers offer Rs. 20,000, Rupees twenty thousand for satisfactory proof that such preparation contains any quantity whatsoever of animal fat.

Analysis must be of a sample drawn from an unopened case ex Messrs. Ralli Brothers' godown.

This is Messrs. Ralli Brothers' official notice and they do not hold themselves responsible for any translations that may be made into any vernacular.

*Sept. 27th 1924* 20785.

### BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the following Part-time Honorary Appointments at the King Edward VII Memorial Hospital and the Govardhandas Sunderdas Medical College.

1. COMBINED COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL APPOINTMENT.

A. PROFESSORSHIPS WITH POST OF PHYSICIAN.
i. Midwifery and Gynaecology.
ii. Medicine.

B. PROFESSORSHIPS WITH POST OF SURGEON.
i. Surgery.
ii. Ophthalmology.

C. ASSOCIATE PROFESSERSHIPS WITH POST OF PHYSICIAN.
a. Physiology and Bio-Chemistry,
b. Therapeutics,
c. Pathology and Bacteriology,
d. Midwifery and Gynaecology,

D. ASSOCIATE PROFESSORSHIPS WITH POST OF SURGEON.
a. Operative Surgery.
b. Anatomy, Histology and Embryology,

E. LECTURSHIP WITH POSTS OF PHYSICIAN OR SURGEON.
a. Ear, Nose and Throat, and Aural Surgeon,
b. Skins and Venereal Diseases and Dermatologist,
c. Radiology and Electro-Therapeutics and Radiologist,
d. Dentistry and Dental Surgeon,
e. Anaesthetics and Anaesthetist,
f. Orthopaedics and Surgeon.
g. Diseases of Children and Physician,
h. Mental Diseases and Medical Jurisprudence and Physician.

2. PROFESSOR OF HYGIENE AND PREVENTIVE MEDICINE.

3. Two SURGEONS.
One OPHTHALMIC SURGEON.

Applications accompanied by not more than three recent testimonials should be addressed to the undersigned at the Municipal Offices, Bombay, on or before 25th October, 1924, and will not be considered unless they are forwarded on the printed forms which can be obtained together with a summary of the duties of the various appointments, from the Executive Health Officer, Bombay Municipality.

H. B. CLAYTON,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 26th Sept., 1924. 20779

### HIRDA SALE OF KOLHAPUR STATE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the Annual Auction Sale of Hirda (Myrabolans) for the year 1924-25 will be held before His Highness Shriman Chhatrapati Maharaja Saheb, G.C.I.E., of Kolhapur on 20th October, 1924, at 2 p.m. in the old Palace at Kolhapur. Conditions of sale and other information connected with the sale can be had from the undersigned on application.

CHIEF FOREST OFFICER, Kolhapur.
3-9-1924. R65

### NOTICE.

WANTED.

CUSTOMERS for five Motor Cars of the following description at Dewas 2, Central India.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Thorny Croft | 35 seats. |
| 2. | Vulcan | 32 seats. |
| 2. | Albion | 32 seats. |
| 1. | Nash | 17 seats. |

These Cars were running from Dewas to Indore (21 miles), Dewas to Ujjain (23 miles) and Dewas to Sarangpur (55 miles) during the past two years on behalf of the State; but as these Cars have at present been slightly out of order the Darbar have decided to dispose of them and transfer the service to such customers as would offer advantageous terms.

The intending customers, who want either to purchase the Cars and further run on their own account or would run in partnership with the State on certain terms and conditions, should send in their applications to the undersigned so as to reach on or before 15-10-24.

The customers are allowed to see these cars personally if so desired.

The average daily traffic by the said service comes to about 200 passengers with the income of Rs. 200. The average rate of fare comes to 9 pies per mile.

(Sd.) B. N. BHAJEKAR,
Minister, Dewas State 2 C. I.
20734

### ANNOUNCEMENT.

WE have been appointed Sole Agents for Hickak Mfg., Co. Inc. of Rochester. N. Y.; U.S.A.

DAWAR H. KAZI & CO.,
Head Office,
45, Esplanade Rd., Bombay.
Branches.
CAWNPORE & HYDERABAD (Deccan).
29th Sept. 1924.

### GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

CHARCOAL BOOKED TO BYCULLA GOODS DEPOT.

WITH effect from 1st October, 1924, Charcoal tendered for despatch to Byculla Goods Depot will only be accepted in bags. Loose charcoal will not be accepted.

A. E. TYLDEN-PATTENSON,
Ag. Chief Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 20th September, 1924. 20737

### GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

REDUCTION IN PASSENGER FARES FROM 1ST OCTOBER, 1924.

THE bases of 1st and 2nd class single journey passenger fares will be REDUCED as under:—

1ST CLASS.

| | Pies per mile. per passenger. |
|---|---|
| 1st 300 miles | 24 |
| plus for distances beyond | 18 |
| 2ND CLASS. | |
| 1st 300 miles | 12 |
| plus for distances beyond | 9 |

Detailed information may be obtained from Station Masters or from the undersigned.

A. E. TYLDEN-PATTENSON,
Ag: Chief Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 20th September, 1924. 20736

### GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

POONA RACES.

THE following fares by the 1st 2nd and 3rd class Race Specials which are now charged between Bombay and Poona will continue to be charged during the rest of the Poona Racing season:—

FARES.

With admission to Grand Stand and 1st enclosure.

| 1st Class | 2nd Class | 3rd Class |
|---|---|---|
| Rs. 22 | Rs. 16 | |

With admission to 2nd enclosure.

| 1st Class | 2nd Class | 3rd Class |
|---|---|---|
| Rs. 21 | Rs. 15 | Rs. 6 |

Without admission.

| 1st Class | 2nd Class | 3rd Class |
|---|---|---|
| Rs. 20 | Rs. 14 | |

A. E. TYLDEN-PATTENSON,
Ag. Chief Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 22nd Sept. 1924. 20748

### GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAIL WAY

(Incorporated in England.)

PACKING OF CONSIGNMENTS.

FOR the information of those despatching traffic over the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, it is notified, that, with effect from 1st October, 1924, revised packing conditions in connection with the booking of consignments will be introduced. The Staff have received very clear and definite instructions to the effect that these packing conditions are to be strictly observed, and that, in the events of despatchers not complying with the same, their consignments can only be accepted if Risk Note A. is executed.

Despatchers, in their own interests, are advised to apply to the Station Master to be shown the packing conditions, if any, which apply to the particular consignment, they wish to despatch.

Full particulars of these conditions are in the hands of all Station Masters, and they have received instructions to assist despatchers, in every way, by explaining fully whatever packing conditions may be necessary, according to the circumstances of their case.

A. E. TYLDEN-PATTENSON,
Ag. Chief Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 19th Sept. 1924. 20715

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

### BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

### LOAN NOTIFICATION.

6% DEBENTURE LOAN OF Rs. 160 LAKHS.

For the Improvement of the Water-Supply in Bombay.
REPAYABLE ON 1st DECEMBER 1954.

1. With the sanction of the Government of India, the Municipal Commissioner on behalf of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay, hereby invites tenders for the above loan.

2. The Loan is raised on the security of the General Revenues of the Bombay Municipality subject to any prior charges in respect of balances of previous loans not yet fully paid off.

TENDERS.

3. Tenders for the whole or any portion of the above Loan will be recieved by the Municipal Commissioner up to 12 o'clock (noon), Bombay Time, daily from Monday, September 22nd, up to Tuesday, the 30th September, 1924. Tenders must be for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500.

4. Each tender must be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay enclosed in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for the 6 per cent Debenture Loan of 160 lakhs" and deposited with the Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality.

5. The rate at which each tender is made must be specified in Rupees or Rupees and Annas; it must not contain a fraction of an anna; if a rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any tender, such fraction will be struck out and the tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna.

6. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender or tenders and further reserves to himself the right to accept the whole, or such portion only, as he may think proper of any sum tendered for.

7. Tenderers, whose tenders are accepted, will have to pay into the Chief Accountant's Office the whole amount of the tender not later than the 21st October 1924.

8. In the event of the Loan being over-subscribed, the amount allotted at the lowest rate at which tenders are accepted will be divided amongst those who have tendered at this rate, in proportion as nearly as may be found convenient, to the amounts of their tenders, provided that no allotment will be made in respect of any portion of a tender thus distributable, which amounts to less than Rs. 500.

DEPOSITS.

9. A sum equal to 2 per cent. of the par value of debentures tendered for must be deposited with each tender. A separate deposit must be made in respect of each tender. Interest will not accrue until payment of the tendered amount in full is made as specified in clause 7.

10. Deposits must be in one of the following forms:—
(a) Cash or currency notes.
(b) A cheque drawn in favour of the Municipal Commissioner on a Bank in Bombay.
(c) Government Promissory Notes, War Bonds or War Loan, Bombay Municipal, Port Trust or Improvement Trust Debentures, blank endorsed.

11. Deposits not being Government Promissory Notes, War Bonds, War Loan, Bombay Municipal, Port Trust or Improvement Trust Debentures, will in the case of tenders accepted either wholly or in part, be credited in part payment of the total amount of an accepted tender.

12. If after the acceptance of any tender either wholly or in part, the allotment is not fully taken up by the date specified above, the deposit in connection with the tender will be forfeited.

13. Deposits on tenders, which may not be accepted either wholly or in part, will be returned without interest, on application to the Chief Accountant. Bombay Municipality.

INTEREST AND SINKING FUND.

14. Interest will be paid half-yearly in Bombay at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum and a sufficient sum will be set aside annually and invested, in such manner as may be authorised by the law for the time being in force, to provide for the payment of the whole of the principal of the loan on the dates of repayment mentioned above.

15. Interest will be paid in Bombay by the Imperial Bank of India, Bombay, or such other agent or agents as may be appointed by the Corporation from time to time in that behalf as follows:—

From the date of payment in full to the 30th November, 1924, on 1st December, 1924, and thereafter on the 1st June and 1st December of each year.

16. To each tenderer whose tender is accepted either wholly or in part, and who pays the amount of the accepted tender on or before the date specified in clause 7 above, scrip receipts for payments made will be granted by the Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality. Debentures will be issued in exchange for such receipts as soon as possible.

17. Forms of tender can be obtained on application at the Chief Accountant's Office or may be made out as per specimen printed herewith.

Brokerage will be paid at the rate of 1/8 per cent. to recognized brokers on tenders received on forms bearing their stamps in cases where tenders so received are accepted.

H. B. CLAYTON,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 15th September, 1924.

FORM OF TENDER.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION'S 6 PER CENT. DEBENTURE LOAN OF Rs. 160 LAKHS FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE WATER SUPPLY IN BOMBAY.

To

THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.

I/we the undersigned hereby apply for———Debentures* aggregating Rs.———of the above issue in the terms of the advertisement issued by you, dated the 15th September, 1924, each Debenture to be of the value noted on the reverse, and I/we send herewith†———being 2 per cent. deposit on the par value of the Debentures, and I/we undertake to accept the same or any less number that may be allotted to me/us and to make the full payment in respect thereof to the Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality, on or before the 21st October, 1924.

The amount I/we undertake to pay for these Debentures is Rs.§——— per cent.

Signature———
Address———

DATE SEPTEMBER 1924.

*Denominations of Debentures to be filled in on the reverse. The Superscription on the Cover enclosing the tender must be clear and distinct.

†Here enter cash, cheque on a Bank in Bombay, or Government Promissory Notes or Debentures, as provided in Clause 10 of the particulars and conditions of the Loan.

§The rate should be entered here.

DEBENTURES REQUIRED.

| Number of Pieces. | Value of each, Rs. | Total Value. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| | | |
| Total.. | | Total |

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## PUBLIC NOTICES.

### NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that the SOLE AGENCY for the Bombay Presidency granted by us to the Maharastra Trading Co., has been CANCELLED as and from this day. Applications are invited from parties desirous of toking up this Agency.

THE BOMBAY TOBACCO COMPANY.
187, Hornby Road, Fort.
Bombay, 29th Sept., 1924. R154

### NOTICE

AN ALLOTMENT LETTER AND DEPOSIT RECEIPT in respect of 15 shares Nos. 90326/90340 of the New India Assurance Coy. Ltd., in the name of Mr. Govindram Dulabram have been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified within one month to the Registered Offices of the Company, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. Otherwise a duplicate allotment letter and Deposit Receipt will be issued to the abovementioned Owner.

(Sgd.) GOVINDRAM DULABRAM,
Bombay, 10th Sept., 1924. R152

### THE PRESIDENCY MILLS CO. LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Registered Office No. 9, Bank Street, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 9th October 1924, at 4 p.m. (Standard Time) for the transaction of the following business.

I.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Abstract of Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st March, 1924.
II.—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
III.—To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 1st October to WEDNESDAY, 15th October, 1924, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
RAGAVJEE MAGANLAL & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 25th September, 1924. 20788

### THE KHATAU MAKANJI SPG. & WVG. COMPANY, LIMITED.

### LOST.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Pucca F. D. Receipt No. 351 of the above Company for Rs. 5,000 due on 28-3-1925 in the names of Mr. Girdharlal Jamnadas Panji and Bai Ganga, wife of Jamnadas Parmanandas has been LOST in post. The public are, therefore, warned not to have anything to do with the same and not to deal with it.

GIRDHARLAL JAMNADAS PANJI.
Dated, the 26th Sept. 1924.
Nanavat, Surat. R155

### SANDALWOOD SALE NOTICE.

GOVERNMENT AUCTIONS OF SANDALWOOD.

THE following quantities of sandalwood more or less will be Sold by Auction on the dates and at the places given below:—

| | Approximate quantity in Tons. | Place of sale. | Date of Sale. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Coorg Sandalwood | 400 | Fraserpet | 24-11-1924 |
| Madras Sandalwood | 200 | Satyamangalam | 2-12-1924 |
| ,, | 318½ | Tirupattur | 6-12-1924 |
| ,, | 126 | Vellore | 9-12-1924 |

NOTE:—Fraserpet is 55 miles by road from Mysore. Satyamangalam is 42 miles by road from Coimbatore Station on S.I.R. Tirupattur and Vellore are Railway Stations on S.I.R.

For terms of sales and details of classes and quantities apply as under:—
Coorg Sales.—The Chief Forest Officer, Direction Division, Coorg.
Satyamangalam Sales.—District Forest Officer, North Coimbatore.
Tirupattur Sales.—District Forest Officer, West Vellore.
Vellore Sales.—District Forest Officer, South Vellore.

(Sd.) H. F. A. WOOD,
Conservator of Forests, V.C.
Coimbatore,
Dated, 24th Sept., 1924. 20782

### THE TATA IRON AND STEEL COMPANY LIMITED.

### NOTICE.

THE SEVENTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held on THURSDAY, the 2nd October, 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Registered Office, Bombay House, 24, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay, to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st March, 1924.
2. To elect a Director in Place of Mr. Narottam Morarjee who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
3. To elect a Director in place of the Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E., who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
4. To confirm the appointment of Sir Prabhashankar D. Pattani, K.C.I.E., as a Director.
5. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 24th September, 1924, to the 9th October, 1924, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
Tata Sons, Limited, Agents,
R. D. TATA.
Chairman.
Bombay, 16th September, 1924. 20713

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

### THE HINDU SANATORIUM FOR TUBERCULOSIS KARLA.

Shall RE-OPEN as usual on and from the 1st October, 1924.

Full particulars and Application Forms can be had from:

THE HON. SECRETARIES,
The Hindu Sanatorium for Tuberculosis, Karla.
Sir Bhalchandra's Bungalow,
Girgaum, BOMBAY.

**WESTON**
**Electrical Measuring INSTRUMENTS**
Sole Agents for
INDIA, BURMA & CEYLON:—
**M. S. VERNAL & Co.**
5, Council House St., Calcutta.
P. O. Box 2320. Phone No. 1265.
Telegrams "PORCUPINE."

## TENDERS.

### BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the supply of Iron feeding troughs will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on the 8th day of October, 1924.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specifications, etc. will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
KAIKHOSHRO N. R. RANINA,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office,
DeLisle Road.
Post Jacob Circle, Bombay No. 11
20781

### NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS for PORTLAND CEMENT and SALT-GLAZED STONE WARE ARTICLES are invited so as to reach the undersigned on or before the 20th October, 1924, together with 1 per cent. of the amount of the estimated tendered sum.

Further particulars regarding requirements will be obtained on application from the Store Keeper.

(Sd.) I. R. BHAGAT.
Chief Officer
Ahmedabad Municipality.
Stores Dept.,
Dated 16-9-1924. 20792

### NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for CAST IRON MAN-HOLE COVERS WITH SEATS, FOOT IRONS and GULLYTRAPS COVERS are invited so as to reach the undersigned on or before the 20th October, 1924, together with 1 per cent. of the total amount of the estimated Sum.

Further particulars regarding the requirements can be obtained on application from the Store-Keeper.

(Sd.) I. R. BHAGAT.
Chief Officer.
Ahmedabad Municipality.
Stores Dept.,
Date 20-9-1924. 20791

## LEGAL NOTICES.

### SUMMONS FOR SETTLEMENT OF ISSUES,

(Order 5, Rules 1 and 5).

IN THE COURT OF THE SUB-ORDINATE JUDGE AT BANDA DISTRICT.

Suit No. 36 of 1924.

MT. SEHTOO and others ..... Plaintiffs.
V/s.
MOTILAL DAYA BHAI and others ..... defendants.

To,
(1) GOBINDJI KOBER DASS, resident of Gobind Building, Banyan Street, C. Ward Post No. 9, Bombay, (2) SUNDER LAL MAGAN LAL, merchants, resident Kalbadevi Road, compound of Har Pd. Bhagirat Book sellers, Story No. III, Post No. 2, Bombay, (3) BIRJ LALL GOBINDJI, Arra Mori Street, Behar Cote, Bombay.

WHEREAS Mt. Sehtoo and others have instituted a suit against you for declaration of right, you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court, in person or by a pleader duly instructed, and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some person able to answer all such questions, on the 18th day of November, 1924, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to answer the claim, and you are directed to produce on that day all the documents upon which you intend to rely in support of your defence.

Take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this 24th day of September, 1924.

By Order,
ABDUL RAHIM,
for (illegible.)
Seal
Sub-ordinate Judge's Court, Banda.
Judge.

Notice 1.—Should you apprehend your witnesses will not attend of their own accord, you can have a summons from this Court to compel the attendance of any witness, and the production of any document that you have a right to call on the witness to produce, on applying to the Court and on depositing the necessary expenses.

2.—If you admit the claim, you should pay the money into Court together with costs of the suit, to avoid execution of the decree, which may be against your person or property or both. 20790

## LEGAL NOTICES.

### NOTICE.

ESTATE OF RAOJI PITAMBER, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN pursuant to Section 42 of Act XXVIII of 1866 that all persons having claims against the late Raoji Pitamber, Hindu inhabitant of Amreli, a building contractor residing at 3rd Kumbharwada Lane, Bombay, who died at Amreli, on or about the 12th day of December, 1922, and Letters of Administration with will annexed to whose estate were granted on the 12th day of September, 1924, to Durlabhji Vishram Vaghela and Chakulal Madhavji, nephews of the said deceased are hereby requested to send in their claims within one month from this date to the said administrators at 4th Kumbharwada Lane, Bombay, after which date the administrators will proceed to administer the assets having regard to the claims of which they shall then have received notice and no claim sent in subsequently will be recognised.

And all Persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said estate are required forthwith to pay the amount owing by them or to deliver up the said securities or property as the case may be to the said administrators at 4th Kumbharwada Lane, Bombay.

Dated this 27th day of September, 1924.
DURLABHJI V. VAGHELA,
AND
CHAKULAL MADHAVJI.
20793

### IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 387 of 1923.

RAMDAS RANCHODDAS ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
THE OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE OF BOMBAY and others. ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 12th day of June, 1924, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 3rd day of November, 1924, at the hour of half past four O'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All those four pieces or parcels of leasehold land together with the messuages tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon situate, lying and being at Powalla Road and Grant Road, without the Fort in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, forming part of a large piece of land, which whole piece of land was formerly registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 161-161, 422, 422, 443, 479, 489, and 501, New Nos. 13668, 13669, 13927, 13928, 13953, 13994, 14015 and 15993 Old Survey Nos. 179, 179, and 180 and New Survey Nos. 1/7371 and 1/7384 and assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D. Ward Nos. 2061(D), 2062 (2) and 2062 (1A) and Street Nos. 1, 1a, and 29 and bearing Cadastral Survey Nos. 1153-54, 55 of Girgaum Division and is bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the north and west by the property belonging to the estate of the late Gopaldas Madhavdas, on or towards the south by the property of Hormusji Merwanji Karrana, on or towards the East by Powalla Road and which said piece of land admeasures 1,263 square yards or thereabouts and which is held under a Lease dated the 20th day of December, 1917, made between Rustom Sorabji Powalla and another of the one part and Abdul Kadar Ibrahim Gunjawalla and another of the other part for a term of 999 years at a monthly rent of Rs. 199-4-10 and which property is known as the Simplex Building.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM AND MADAN, Attorneys for the plaintiff abovenamed at No. 9 Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 5th day of September, 1924.
H. H. WADIA.
Commissioner.
20747

### IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and credits of Bai VIDYAWATI, widow of Shivgovind Shankerlal, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant at the time of her death residing at Elphinstone Road, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Deceased.

SWAMI DAYAL KUSHER PRASAD, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Elphinstone Road, without the Fort of Bombay and MUKTA PRASAD SITAL PRASAD, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Elphinstone Road, without the Fort, the duly constituted attorneys of Kusher Prasad Shankerlal of Asoha district Une (U.P.) Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Asoha District Une (U.P.) MENDILAL BEHARILAL of Village Lalpur Tahsil Haidargarh District Bara Bakie, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Village Lalpur Tahsil Hardargarh District Bara Bakie (U.P.) and SITAL PRASAD BEHARILAL, of Allahabad, (U.P.) Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Allahabad (U.P.) Petitioners.

**All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.**

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight, Ag. Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this twenty-sixth day of September in the year of our Lord, One thousand nine hundred and twenty-four and in the Fifteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI
Registrar.
R. B. PATEL.

The 26th day of September, 1924.
Messrs. DABHOLKER & JESHTARAM,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
20784

## LEGAL NOTICES.

### IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3281 of 1924.

HIRJI KAYA, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Lower Parel, outside the Fort, a money lender. ..... Plaintiff.
V/s.
MARUTI GENUBA PANCHAR, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Lower Parel, outside the Fort a Contractor. ..... Defendant.

Warrant for Attachment before Judgment under O. XXXVIII R. 5 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

To the Sheriff of Bombay, Greeting. Whereas the Court is satisfied that the abovenamed Defendant is about to dispose of his property with intent to obstruct or delay execution of any decree that may be passed the Court by an order, dated the 15th day of September, 1924, directed the proper Warrant to issue against the Defendant NOW We COMMAND you that you do call upon the said Defendant on or before the 18th day of October 1924, either to furnish security to the sum of Rs. 4,535-9-6 to produce and place at the disposal of the Court when required the property described in the Schedule hereto or the value of the same, or such portion thereof as may be sufficient to fulfil the Decree in this suit, or to appear and show cause why he should not furnish such security and We FURTHER COMMAND you to attach the said property until the said day or until further orders of a Judge. And We LASTLY COMMAND you to return this Warrant immediately after the execution thereof with an endorsement certifying the date and manner in which it has been executed or why it has not been executed.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight, Ag. Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 16th day of September, 1924.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALBARI,
Prothonotary.
R. B. PATEL.

The 16th day of September, 1924.
Messrs. CHITNIS KANGA AND MAZAGONWALLA,
Attorneys for the Plaintiff.
20783

### IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 4453 of 1923.

MANALAL SHIVNARAYAN, a firm, carrying on business in Bombay at Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort of Bombay and at Umraoti and several other places. ..... Plaintiffs.
Vs.
(1.) MURGIAPPA BASSAPPA MUTTUR, (2.) DUNDAPPA DANAPPA NAVALGI, (3.) BASETTAPPA BASSAPPA MUTTUR, (4.) CHANBASAPPA BASLINGAPPA LAXETI and (5.) BANSLINGAPPA BASAPPA PACHHAPURIA, all Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Mudhol.

To,
MURGIAPPA BASSAPPA MUTTUR, BANSLINGAPPA BASSAPPA PACHHAPURIA,
The 1st and 5th Defendants abovenamed.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiff has filed the above suit against you to recover Rs. 26,640-10-6 with interest costs and interest on judgment and you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 11th day of November, 1924, at 11-15 o'clock (S.T.) in the forenoon in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an attorney of this Court and take notice also that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Dated this 27th day of September, 1924.
TYABJI DAYABHAI AND CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
20786

## AUCTION SALES.

### SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS, 128, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. Tel. No. 2736.

The belowmentioned immoveable property will be put up for sale by Public Auction at Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & CO'S SALE ROOM, 123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT PALANPUR, NEAR SALANPURA GATE, NIZAMPURA STREET.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & CO., will, under instructions from Messrs. Unvala Peerojshaw and Papa, Attorneys for the Special Commissioner appointed under Consent Decree in Suit No. 496 of 1918, Akberali versus Kulsambai, put up for sale by Public Auction the undermentioned property situate at Palanpur at their Rooms on SATURDAY, the 4th October, 1924, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Offers in sealed packets for the purchase of the said immoveable property will be received from intending purchasers who may be unable to attend the sale either in person or by Agent and the same will be treated as bids at the Auction Sale.

No offers will be considered unless the same are accompanied by a deposit of 25 per cent of the bid offered.

Offers in sealed packets should be submitted to Messrs. Unvala Peerojshaw and Papa, Attorneys for the Special Commissioner herein appointed on or before the 3rd day of October 1924.

PARTICULARS OF THE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land together with the buildings standing tehern, belonging to the State of Tyeballi Ebrahimji admeasuring 83.1/3 square yards situate at Palanpur, Nizampura Street, near Salanpura Gate, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the East by the Nizampura Street and a Gully, on the West by a Gully on the North by the property of Ebrahimji Jivaji and on the South by the property of Borah Sheik Abdul Kader Mulla Adamji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Unvala Peerojshaw and Papa, Attorneys for the Special Commissioner, at their Office, Prince Building, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 29th Sept. 1924.

## AMUSEMENTS.

KING SOLOMON ONCE WISELY REMARKED:—
"Give a woman what she wants, when she wants it, and she won't want it"

*Yes*—NINA LYONS always wanted **EXCITEMENT.**
Her romantic husband gave her the **EXCITEMENT** she craved for. But she was not satisfied.
She tried for New Adventures in search of **EXCITEMENT** and was so much fed up with **EXCITEMENTS**, that she never again wanted **EXCITEMENTS.**
*See*—The Charming Universal Star
**Miss LAURA LA PLANTE**
in the Most Rollicking Comedy drama
**The "EXCITEMENT"**
A Universal Special Attraction
More Laughs than a Vaudeville show
More Entertainment than a three-ringed Circus.
A full enjoyment of **FUN & FROLIC** guaranteed.
Also included in the programme
The Latest International News and
A Special Universal Animal Comedy, featuring **JOE MARTIN.**
**3 Shows Daily—Commencing 6-30—8-15 & 10**
*SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES OF ADMISSION—*
Rs. 1-8—1—As. 12—9—6 and 3.
A First Class Orchestra plays appropriate Music to picture.
PLEASE DRIVE RIGHT DOWN TO THE STEPS OF THE THEATRE
Bombay's New Palatial Picture House
**CINE MADELEINE**
TRAM TERMINUS—GRANT ROAD.

**West-End Cinema**
**TO-NIGHT**—THIS WEEK
A FIRST NATIONAL ATTRACTION
**"THE BRANDED WOMAN"**
7 Reels—featuring the popular Star
**NORMA TALMADGE**
Directed by Albert Parker from Oliver D. Bailey's sensational Stage play "Branded"—Adapted by Anita Loos.
CAN A GIRL OUTLIVE THE SHAME OF HER MOTHER'S PAST?
**SPECIAL CHARITY SHOW**
in aid of the
**SOUTH INDIAN FLOOD RELIEF FUND**
**TO-DAY—MONDAY—from 7 to 8-30 p. m. (S. T.).**
Tickets can be had from Mrs. Bapsy Sabawalla, Pedder Road.
To-night—5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)
**West-End Cinema**
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD).

**PATHE-CINEMA**
ROYAL—OPERA—HOUSE
TO-NIGHT 6, 8 and 10.
**MAE MARSH**
IN
**"PADDY-THE-NEXT-BEST-THING"**
A delightful film version of the charming story by Gertrude Page. Mae Marsh is the perfect "Paddy" and you will admit that her performance justifies the great name she has earned. A fascinating plot splendidly acted and set midst the superb natural scenery of Ireland have gained this picture the verdict of being the high water mark of British film production.
PATHE GAZETTE
WORLD'S NEWS IN PICTURES.
FELIX TRIES FOR TREASURE
Prices:
Rs. 2-4, Rs. 2, Rs. 1-8, Re. 1, As. 8 and As. 4. Including Tax.
BOOKING OFFICE IS OPEN AT THE THEATRE BETWEEN 9-30 a. m. and 1 p. m. and 5 p. m. and 11 p. m.

**EXCELSIOR THEATRE.**
TO-DAY AT
6-30 and 10 p. m.
**"MARY REGAN"**
With ANITA STEWART.
**EMPIRE THEATRE.**
TO-DAY AT
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
**"THROUGH THE BACK DOOR"**
With MARY PICKFORD.
**EMPRESS THEATRE.**
TO-DAY AT
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
**"THE PRISONER OF ZENDA"**
From ANTHONY HOPE'S NOVEL.

**CINEMA MAJESTIC**
SHOWING THIS WEEK
Saraswati Film Co's
**SATI SARDARBA.**
Time: Week days Begin at 5 p. m.
Sat. Sun. Holiday Begin at 3 p.m.
USUAL RATES.

## AUCTION SALES.

### BENNETT & CO.
**120, Apollo Street, Fort.**

AUCTION SALE OF STEAM AND MOTOR LAUNCH AND BARGES.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of Mr. Durlabhdas Rattonji Mistry, the Mortgagor, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on MONDAY, the 29th instant, sell by Public Auction at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at their Rooms No. 120, Apollo Street:—

One Steam Launch, one Motor Launch and two new Barges.

The above are lying at Torumbay Ship-building yard at Mohul, Taluka Salsette (South), and can be inspected there at any time.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT DUNCAN ROAD.

Under instructions from Mr. Mohan Nanabhoy, the Receiver appointed by the High Court at Bombay in Suit No. 2990 of 1919, wherein Parshotam Naran and another are the Plaintiffs and Gocaldas Naran and others are the Defendants, and pursuant to the Consent Decree, dated the 1st day of March, 1920, and Consent Order, dated the 30th day of August, 1923, made in the said Suit, Messrs BENNETT AND CO. will TO-DAY MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate, lying and being at Duncan Road, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 100 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's New No. 7662, New Survey No. 4298 and Cadastral Survey No. 4100 of Bhuleshwar Division and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 7386 and Street No. 249-251, all which premises are situate at and on the East side of Lower Duncan Road in Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and bounded on or towards the East by a Sweeper's passage on or towards the West by the said Lower Duncan Road, on or towards the North by the property of Aspendiarji Jamsedji and on or towards the South by the property of Mencherji Bomanji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusji Dinshaw and Co., Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF PIECEGOODS AND HOSIERY SHOPS AT SHAIKH MEMON STREET.

Under Instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., The Receiver appointed in suit No. 4310 of 1923—(Kastoorbai vs. Vanmalidas) and Suit No. 2341 of 1924 (Mr. N. H. Moos vs. Dharsey Lakhmidas), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 29th instant, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) as going concerns at the following places where the shops are situated the stock-in-trade of Messrs. J. Baboo and Co.

First:—Piecegoods shops No. 264-266 at Shaikh Memon Street next to Mulji Jetha Market containing piecegoods such as: Long-cloths, Fancy Dhoties, Mulls, Shirtings, etc.,

Secondly:—Shops No. 290 at Shaikh Memon Street next to Govinda Sweetmeat Shop. Hosiery such as Woollen and Cotton Shawls, Socks, Handkerchiefs, Towels, Gangis, etc., etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT VERSOWA.

Under Instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., The Receiver appointed in Suit No. 1334 of 1924 (The Indian and Peninsular Steam Navigation Co. Ltd. vs. Bank of Morvi Ltd. and others), Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on WEDNESDAY, the 15th proximo sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land part of Survey No. 82 and bearing Record of Rights entry No. 44 together with the messuage, tenements or Bungalows standing thereon known as "Khushru Lodge" situate at the Village of Versowa in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra Taluka, Salsette Thana District containing by admeasurement 999 square yards or thereabouts and denoted on the plan with the Collector of Thana as part of building site No. 2 and bounded on the East by the Public Road, on the West by the property formerly of R. D. Karanj but now of the Society of Jesus, on the North by the Jugmohandas Mangaldas lane and beyond that by the property of Jugmohandas Mangaldas and on the South by the property of Ratanji M. Ratnagar.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ardesher Hormasji Dinshaw and Co., Solicitors or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 29th September, 1924.


The World-Renowned

**"AGFA"**

PHOTO PRODUCTS

Reflex photography for all

Reflex photography once too expensive, now available at a low figure. with our,

**"IHAGEE"**

CAMERAS.

See what it gives you.

You see the picture the right way up.
You see the picture till the moment of exposure.

You see the picture the size it will be.
You never leave anybody out.
You never get foggy pictures.
You get it for Rs. 16 and 21.
You see the snip before you snap.

Particulars from

**CONTINENTAL PHOTO STORES**

73, Esplanade Road,

Fort, Bombay.



**WONDERFUL DELINEATION WITH AMAZING ACCURACY**

Professor PUNDIT MOTILAL, F.B.I.M.S. (London). Scientific Astrologer and Palmist, Secretary British Institute of Mental Science (incorporated by Act of Parliament) Central India Branch Mhow, C.I. Examines Horoscopes, undertakes all Astrological work, delineates Palms Questions answered. Advice on health, business, betterment, marriage. Friends, Courtship etc. at reasonable fees. Charges for one year in detail Re. 2. Brief reading of your life Rs. 5. Full character reading Re. 1. Send time and date month and year of birth or time of writing letter to above address. Trial solicited. Testimonials highest from Civil and Military officers.


# COMMERCIAL.

## MONEY MARKET.

### EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 27.

B C RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 19/32
Bank's selling D D 1/5 5/8

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 21/32
Bank's selling D D 1/5 11/16
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/5 31/32
Bank's buying T T 1/5 23/32
Bank's buying D D 1/5 3/4

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 587
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 647
Bank's buying D D Frcs 637

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 123
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 118

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 165¼

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 235

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 161

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 305

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Del 4.47
London—Paris Frcs 84.95
London—Switzerland Frcs 23.50
London—Brussels Frcs 92.10
London—Rome Liras 102.00

TONE OF EXCHANGE—Steady market.

London, Sept. 26.

Tele. Transfers 1/5 31/32 firm
Bar Gold £4. 12. 6 steady.
Bar Silver Spot 35 1/16 firm.

### LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 27.

| | Market Rates. |
|---|---|
| Bank Telegraphic .. .. .. | 1/5 5/8 |
| Bank demand .. .. .. | 1/5 21/32 |
| Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s .. .. | 1/5 15/16 |
| American Dollars .. .. .. | 305 |
| Hongkong Dollars .. .. .. | 165 1/2 |
| Shanghai .. .. .. .. | 235 |
| Japan .. .. .. .. .. | 122 1/2 |
| Singapore .. .. .. .. | 161 |

Market Steady.

London, Sept. 26.

Rentes 3 per cent 52½
Bar Cheques on London 35 1/16
Bar Silver (Spot) 35 1/16
Closing Tone of Silver:—Continent bought, steady.

Interest day to day loans 2 3/4
Interest 7 days market loans 2 3/8
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 5/7/23

### STOCKS

London, Sept. 26.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 19/60/90 £89 ex dod plus 1½
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £91 5/8 unchanged
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 £102 1/4 plus 1/16
Conversion Loan £77 11/16 —1/16
Indian Loan 5½ per cent £101 1/8 unchanged
Indian Loan 7 per cent £108 1/4 unchanged
Consols 2½ per cent £57½ plus 1/8
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent 46½ unchanged
Indian Stock 3½ per cent (Sterling Loan) £64 7/8 unchanged.
Govt. Securities 3 per cent 54 7/8 unchanged

### EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

New York, Sept. 26.

Demand Bills 4.48.67
Exchange on London in Paris 85.05
Exchange on London in Germany 48,700,000,000,000.
Exchange on London in Italy 101.85

### MIDDLE QUOTATIONS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Stockholm | | 16.80 |
| Christiania | | 37.88 |
| Amsterdam | | 11.57 |
| Switzerland | | 23.48 |
| Belgium | yesterdays | 93.30 |
| Prague | | 149.25 |

Weekly Bullion Shipments £562,315

### DISCOUNTS

London, Sept. 26.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st 3 11/16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st 4 1/16
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st 4 1/4
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st 4 3/4
5 per cent Rentes 23 3/4

### BULLION.

Bombay, Sept. 27.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 15/4
Sovereigns forward Rs. 15.2/3
Bar gold ready Rs. 23/8
Bar gold forward Rs. 23/9
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 23/10/6
Bar silver ready Rs. 80/2
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 80/6
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 80/11

London, Sept. 26.

Bar gold ready s. 92-6
Silver ready d. 35-1
Silver forward d. 35-1

TONE OF SILVER—
Quiet—steady, sellers scarce. Continent bought.

### GOLD.

Bombay, Sept. 27

Ready :—23—8—6

| | Highest | Lowest | At 6 p.m. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Vaida Opening | | | |
| Asho 23-11-6 | 23-9-3 | 23-9-3 | |
| Kartak 23-13-0 | 23-11-0 | 23-11-0 | |

Teji Mandi :—
Asho 0—4—0
Kartak 0—7—0
Tone—Market Quiet

### SILVER

Bombay, Sept. 27.

Ready, —80—5—0

| Vaida. Opening. | Highest. | Lowest | At 6 m |
|---|---|---|---|
| Asho 80-19-0 | | 80-7 0 | 80 7-0 |
| Kartak 80-15-0 | | 80-12-0 | 80-12 0 |

Teji Mandi :—
Asho 0 -12—0
Kartak 1—4—0
Tone—Market Quiet.

## BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Sept. 27.

3½ per cent Government Paper Rs. 64/6
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 85
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 98
5 per cent Loan due 1933 Rs. 97/2
5 per cent Loan due 1945-55 Rs. 97/4
5½ per cent Bonds due 1925 Rs. 102/8
5½ per cent Bonds due 1928 Rs. 103/8
6 per cent Bonds due 1927 Rs. 100/7
6 per cent Bonds due 1930 Rs. 102/4
6 per cent Bonds due 1932 Rs. 103/4
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 105/12
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 74
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 100
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs 73/8
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 99
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 73/8

### SHARES.

Bombay, Sept. 27.

Market closed quiet but steady. The following are the closing rates:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1406/4, India 80, Central Bank 24, and Eastern Bank 83.

COTTON MILLS.

Ahd Advance 460, Alliance 120, Apollo 22/8, Bombay Cotton 560 xd, Bombay Dyeing 792/8, Bradbury 570, Century 392/8, Cent India 550, Colaba Land 173/12, Cooria 190, Crescent 261/4 xd, Currim 460, David 515, Dawn 660, Edw Sassoon 206 xd, Elphinstone 45, Fazulbhoy 950 xd, Globe 65, Gokak 111/4, Ind Bleaching 216/4 xd, Ind Malwa 407/8 xd, Jamshed Mfg. 155, Kastoorchand 175, Khatao 220, Kohinoor 1460, Luxmi Cotton 4675, Madhowji 286/4, Mathuradas 240, M Petit 2850, Meyer Sassoon 140 xd, Morarji 3000n, New Great 408/12, New City 350, Pabani 365 xd, Pearls 572/8 xd, Phoenix 545 xd, Simplex 277/8, Swan 965, Swadeshi 596/4, Tata Mill 222/8 and Vishnu Cotton 1635 xd.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 190, B Burma 320, B Burma N I 75, Bt Burma Pet 5/14, Bombay Tramway 89/6, Bombay Steam 70, Bundi Cement 10/8, Katni ord 77/8, Katni defd 180, New India 14/4, Shivrajpur 42/8, Tata Iron ord 14/4, Tata Iron defd 56/4, Tata Hydro 737/8 xd, and Scindia Steam 8/9.

### SHARES

London, Sept. 26.

Chartered Bank £19 5/8
Hongkong Bank £13
National Bank £42 3/4
Eastern Bank £6 3/16
P and O Banking Corporation £10 7/8

### COTTON

Liverpool, Sept. 26.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| October | 13.57 plus | .16 |
| November | 13.49 ,, | .15 |
| December | 13.36 ,, | .14 |
| January | 13.41 ,, | .16 |
| March | 13.48 ,, | .15 |
| May | 13.52 ,, | .15 |
| July | 13.44 ,, | .13 |

### CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool. Sept 26

| Cotton Delivery | Mid Uplands G O C Liverpool |
|---|---|
| September | 14.11 plus 35 |
| October | 13.79 ,, .38 |
| November | 13.67 ,, .42 |
| December | 13.65 ,, 43 |
| January | 13.67 ,, .42 |
| February | 13.70 ,, .42 |
| March | 13.76 ,, .40 |
| April | 13.74 ,, .39 |
| May | 13.76 ,, .39 |
| June | 13.65 ,, .34 |
| July | 13.64 ,, .33 |

### AMERICAN COTTON.—CLOSING PRICES

New York, Sept. 27.

Futures at New York

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| October | 25.40 | —.35 |
| January | 24.50 | —.42 |
| March | 24.75 | —.36 |
| May | 25.00 | —.37 |

### COTTON

Liverpool, Sept. 26.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 6.000 Bales
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp 500 Bales.
Total Day's Sales of East Indian 1,000 Bales.
Mid. American Spot —Universal standard 14.69 retail business.
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakellaridis 25.25d

New York 11 a.m.

(As known in Liverpool at closing time).

| | |
|---|---|
| October | 24.92 |
| January | 24.12 |
| March | 24.33 |

New York Noon Call

| | |
|---|---|
| October | 24.83 |
| January | 24.04 |
| March | 24.27 |

New Orleans 10 a.m.

| | |
|---|---|
| October | 23.86 |
| January | 24.02 |

### ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS

Liverpool, Sept. 26.

| | |
|---|---|
| M. G. Bengal Good | 10.60 |
| M. G. Bengal Fully Good | 11.00 |
| M. G. Bengal Fine | 11.40 |
| No. 1 Oomra Good | 10.80 |
| No. 1 Oomra Fully Good | 11.30 |
| No. 1 Oomra, Fine | 11.80 |
| M. G. Broach Good | 11.00 |
| M. G. Broach Fully Good | 11.40 |
| M. G. Broach Fine | 11.80 |
| M. G. Scinde Good | 10.50 |
| M. G. Scinde Fully Good | 10.90 |
| M. G. Scinde. Fine | 11.30 |

### EGYPTIAN COTTON.—CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, Sept. 26.

| | |
|---|---|
| September | 23.15 plus .60 |
| October | 21.85 ,, .60 |
| November | 20.15 ,, .60 |
| December | 19.50 ,, .55 |
| January | 19.25 ,, .55 |
| February | 19.10 ,, .55 |
| March | 18.95 ,, .65 |
| April | 18.90 ,, .65 |
| May | 18.83 ,, .66 |
| June | 18.76 ,, .65 |
| July | 18.68 ,, .66 |

### LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS

London, Sept. 26

Total Actual Export 5,000 Bales
Total Forwarded 51,000 Bales
Total Imports 54,000 Bales
Total Stock 342,000 Bales
Actual Weekly Sales 362,000 Bales

Liverpool, Sept. 27.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C Liverpool.

| | |
|---|---|
| October | 14.38 plus .59 |
| January | 14.24 ,, .57 |
| March | 14.26 ,, .53 |
| May | 14.27 ,, .51 |

London, Sept. 27

Tele. Transfers 1/5 3/4 firm.
Bar Gold 35 steady.

### MANCHESTER MARKET

London Sept. 26

Market was stiff with encouraging turnover—Yarns, good demand and active.
Water Twist 1/11
Frinters Cloth 46/6

### AMERICAN MARKET

New York, Sept. 26

Week's Receipts of Cotton at U S Ports 287,000 Bales
Week's Exports to Great Britain 56,000 Bales
Week's Exports to France and Continent 83,000 Bales
Week's Exports to Japan 11,000 Bales.
Stock of Cotton at U. S Ports 506,000 Bales
Stock of Cotton at Interior Ports 532,000 Bales

### AMERICAN MARKETS

New York, Sept. 26

COTTON:—
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 51.000
Day's Exports to Great Britain 18,000
Day's Exports to Continent 21.000

Futures at New York

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| October | 25.75 plus | 1.32 |
| January | 24.92 ,, | 1.26 |
| March | 25.11 ,, | 1.25 |
| May | 25.37 ,, | 1.27 |
| Spot Cotton at New York | 26.10 ,, | 1.40 |
| Spot Cotton at New Orleans | 24. ,, | 1.35 |

Futures at New Orleans

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| October | 24.76 ,, | 1.36 |
| January | 24.76 ,, | 1.24 |

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 18½
Silver—Foreign mined 69 7/8

### RAPESEEDS

London, Sept. 26.

Ferazepore Real Bold for Sept./Oct. paid £22½ shipment to Rotterdam
Toria, for Sept./Oct sellers £23 1/4 Hamburg.
Brown Cawnpore Sept/Oct sellers £22 3/4

### WHEAT

Rozaria Santa Fe—62½ lbs Sept./Oct. Sellers 59.
Barletta Russo—63½ lbs Sept./Oct sellers 57/6
Australian Sept./Oct sellers 60
Karachi Barley Sept./Oct sellers 44/9
Wheat Choice White Karachi Sept./Oct sellers 60
Soft Red Karachi Sept./Oct quoted 59
Tone:—Firm and dearer with better trade
Cargo, Rozario Santa Fe 63½ lbs. paid for Jan./Feb shipment to Continent 57/10½
Cargo, South Australian paid for Dec. shipment 60/6
Cargo, Australian Jan. sailer 61/3

### WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Sept. 27 1924 (6-30 p. m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by The Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

| Ready | Bazar Terms. Rs. a. p. | Rail Delivery Rs a. p. |
|---|---|---|
| Wheat, White Delhi 70-30 | 53 0 0 | 7 15 0 |
| Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30 .. .. | ...52 0 0 | 7 15 0 |
| Wheat Karachi Bangla | ...54 0 0 | 8 2 0 |
| Rapeseed, Brown Katni | ...12 10 0 | 13 2 0 |
| Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore .. .. | ...12 8 0 | 13 0 0 |
| Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore .. .. | ..13 10 0 | 14 2 0 |
| Linseed, Brown Bold | ..13 2 0 | 13 9 0 |
| Linseed, Brown Thin | ..12 12 0 | 13 4 0 |
| Teelseed, White 85-15 | ..86 0 0 | 16 10 0 |
| Teelseed, Gajar 75-25 | ..82 0 0 | 16 0 0 |
| Teelseed, Gajar 50-50 | ..78 0 0 | 15 8 0 |
| Teelseed, Black .. | ..73 0 0 | 15 0 0 |
| Poppyseed, White.. | ..13 10 0 | 14 4 0 |
| Groundnuts.. .. | ..81 0 0 | .. |
| Mowraseed .. .. | .. 9 10 0 | 9 14 0 |
| Barley .. .. | ..45 0 0 | 6 12 0 |
| Castorseed .. .. | ..92 0 0 | 18 12 0 |

Cotton Seeds Ready Delivery .. ..41 0 0 6 1 0

| Forward | Rs a. p. |
|---|---|
| Wheat, May .. | .. 8 2 0 |
| Wheat, Sept .. | .. 7 14 3 |
| Linseed, May .. | ..13 11 3 |
| Linseed, Sept. .. | ..13 9 6 |
| Groundnuts D/J .. | ..71 0 0 |
| Gujarat Castor Seed Asho | 95 4 0 |
| Teelseed Gujar 75/15 D/J | 15 14 0 |
| Cotton Seed D/J | .. 5 11 0 |
| Gujrat Castorseed Vaishakh | 71 8 0 |

### LINSEED

London, Sept. 26.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags Sept./Oct. done £22 7/8

Linseed Tone:—Firm and small business at full prices occasionally dearer.

Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot, Net Months Oct./Dec, sellers 42.

Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot, Buyers etc. Jan./April done value 401 1/8

London. Sept. 26.

Linseed La Plata Argentine was rather dearer and witr quiet trade. Closed at £21 sellers for Sept/Oct shipment.

Cottonseed Bombay was firm and harder to bo buy. Closed for Sept./Oct sellers £11 5/16 shipment

Castorseed Bombay Sept./Oct. sellers £31 1/4

London. Sept. 26.

Business was done to-day in Linseed Calcutta for Sept./Oct. shipment at £22 7/8 and in Linseed La Plata Argentine for Jan. shipment to Hull at £19 5/8. In Rapeseed Ferozepore Real Bold for Sept./Oct. shipment to Hamburg at 22½ and in Rapeseed Toria Calcutta for Sept./Oct. shipment to Hamburg at £22.—In Wrean, Cargo, No. 1. Northern Manitoba for November shipment at 60/9 and in Wheat Cargo Australian for Dec. shipment at 60/6 and in Wheat, Choice White Karachi Parcels afloat at 59/9. In Barley, Indian Parcels, for Sept./Oct. shipment at 44 5/8 and for Oct./Nov. shipment at 44/6. Linseed, firm, Cottonseed, steady Linseed Oil, steady. Wheat, firm.

### METAL REPORT

London, Sept. 26.

Tin Block 234 7/8

London, Sept. 26.

English best Selected Copper £65½
Standard Copper G. M. B £62 3/8
Copper Braziers £83
Yellow Metal £7 7/8
Hard Spelter £18 3/4
Corrugated Sreets £18 3/4

BRASS.

Bombay, September 22.

| | Per md | Rs | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brass English .. .. | 3/4 | 61 | 0 | 0 |
| Do .. .. | 1 | 62 | 0 | 0 |
| Do .. .. | 1 1/4 | 61 | 0 | 0 |
| Do .. .. | 1 1/2 | 61 | 0 | 0 |
| Do .. .. | 1 3/4 | 61 | 0 | 0 |
| Do .. .. | 2 | 61 | 0 | 0 |

COPPER

Bombay, September 27.

| | Per md. | Rs. | a. | p |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Copper, English .. .. | 3/4 | 66 | 0 | 0 |
| Copper .. .. | 1 | 66 | 8 | 0 |
| Copper .. .. | 1 1-4 | 66 | 0 | 0 |
| Copper, American .. | 1 1-2 | 67 | 0 | 0 |
| Copper .. .. | 1 3-4 | 67 | 0 | 0 |
| Copper .. .. | 2 | 67 | 0 | 0 |
| Japanese Copper Bars .. | | 62 | 0 | 0 |
| Panchteka Joint .. .. | | 29 | 6 | 0 |
| Copper, English Bars .. | .. | 61 | 0 | 0 |
| Brass Bars .. .. | .. | 41 | 8 | 0 |
| Pat Klai .. .. | .. | 53 | 0 | 0 |
| Lead, Country .. .. | .. | 23 | 0 | 0 |
| German Brass, Metal 3-4 .. | .. | 59 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, ,, ,, to 1 .. | .. | 58 | 12 | 0 |
| ,, ,, 1 1-4 to 1 1-2, 1 3-4 to 2 | | 58 | 12 | 0 |
| Engl Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3-4 to 2 | | 66 | 0 | 0 |
| American Copper 3-4 .. | .. | 67 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, ,, ,, to 1 .. | .. | 67 | 8 | 0 |
| ,, ,, ,, 1 1-4 .. | .. | 67 | 0 | 0 |

### BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS DAILY QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept 27

| | per lb | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kilachand .. | ..No. 14 1/2 | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| Kilachand .. | ..No. 20 1/2 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Currimbhai .. | ..No 12 1/2 | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| Elphinstone .. | ..No. 12 1/2 | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| David .. .. | ..No. 10 1/2 | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| Shapurji .. | ..No. 10 1/2 | 0 | 14 | 9 |
| Trikamdas .. | ..No 10 1/2 | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| Sattara .. | ..No. 10 1/4 | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| Shapurji .. | ..No. 6 1/2 | 0 | 12 | 9 |
| Light-house .. | ..No. 6 1/2 | 0 | 12 | 6 |
| Japan .. .. | ..No. 40—1 | 1 | 8 | 0 |
| ,, .. .. | ..No. 42—2 | 1 | 11 | 0 |
| ,, .. .. | ..No 20 | 1 | 1 | 6 |
| ,, .. .. | ..No 32 | 1 | 6 | 0 |

### RUBBER

Para Up River Fine Spot Nov./Dec 14 3/4
Plantation First Latex Crepe 14 3/4 Oct. firm and fair business.

### THE BANK OF MORVI LTD.

The annual general meeting of the above Bank was held on Saturday, Mr. G. H. Mehta presiding. The Directors' report stated:—

The net loss for the year is Rs. 5,73,993-14-2 which includes Rs. 3,65,368-14-0 being the amount of loss on your Hummam Street property which was purchased at the time of the boom in immoveable properties in Bombay. Another heavy item of loss is the sum of Rs. 1,19,620-9-11 being the interest loans. The acute depression in trade has made it very difficult for your Bank to recover debts from its constituents altough satisfactory progress is made in such recoveries. Your Directors are, however, very glad to inform you that this amount will now be considerably reduced as His Highness the Thakore Saheb of Morvi, your principal creditor has agreed to charge a uniform rate of interest of 6 per cent. instead of the higher rate fixed before, from the respective dates of the loans upto the 22nd August 1924. Such reduction up-to 31st December 1923 would amount to Rs. 22-809-15-6. Your Directors have been able to reduce the general charges from Rs. 89,158-15-3 for the year under report to Rs. 15,767-8-8 for the six months ended 30th June, 1924.

Your Directors have great pleasure in informing you that the High Court has confirmed the scheme of reconstruction passed and confirmed by you at your Extraordinary General Meetings held on the 22nd October 1923 and confirmed on the 6th November 1923, and the High Court has by its Order made on the 22nd day of August 1924, confirmed the reduction of the capital from Rs. 1 crore to Rs. 15 lakhs divided into 1 lakh shares of Rs. 15 each on the terms and conditions mentioned in the letter of the Dewan Saheb of Morvi State dated 28th September, 1923 and approved by you at the said meetings. Your Directors feel sure that you will all join with them in thanking His Highness for his uniform graciousness in helping your Bank in the time of its greatest difficulties.

Three of your Directors K. S. Raningwala and Messrs. Lalbhai Kalyanbhai and Amratlal L. Khokhani resigned their seats on the Board. Your Directors have appointed Messrs P. B. Geradia, Dahyalal Mokanji Javeri and J. K. Dadachanji to fill up the vacancies and you are requested to confirm their appointments. Under Clause 69 of the Articles of Association, two of your Directors Messrs. Narotamdas Bhanji and Pragjibhai M. Patel retire by rotation and you are requested to appoint two Directors in their place. The said Directors who retire by rotation are eligible for re-election. You are requested to appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration. Your present Auditors have already audited the accounts ending 30th June 1924 at a remuneration of Rs. 250 each which you are requested to confirm.

The report was adopted and the recommendations approved.

## EXCISE AND IMPORT DUTIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I am glad, the Legislative Assembly has resolved to remove the excise duties. But speaking on that resolution, Sir Charles Innes is reported to have said that he will have to refer the question of reducing the import duties to the Tariff Board in the interests of the consumers. But, Sir, the imported piece-goods have of recent years been enjoying a sort of artificial protection, which nullifies the effect of the import duties. I am not referring to the many advantages, which mills in Lancashire naturally enjoyed; but, I am referring to the high exchange rate. Just now, a pound is worth about Rs. 13-8-0; and Lancashire is able to sell piece-goods worth Rs. 15 at Rs. 13-8-0, that is, they get a protection of Re. 1-8-0 per pound, which comes nearly to 10 per cent. On the other hand, the excise duty, though nominally levied at 3½ per cent, comes in practice to a higher percentage, owing to the scheduled rates being higher than market-rates. So, all along, the position has been in favour of Lancashire.

The consumers know where their interests lie. They would prefer to spend for their requirements Rs. 15 in India instead of Rs. 13 in England; for they know that money spent in India would benefit them indirectly in a number of ways. But apart from this, I honestly believe that the removal of the excise duties, if it is to be accompanied by the abolition or the reduction of the import duties, will be injurious to the higher interests of India, and consequently of the consumers. As shown above, the mills of Lancashire enjoy a sort of artificial protection; and now if the import duties are done away with or reduced, they will be able to undersell not only the Indian mills, which I will not mind, but also the hand-looms. They will be able to turn their attention to the manufacture of coarse cloth, which is so much in use in India and which will leave a margin of great profit; and in that way they will be dealing a death-blow to the Khadi movement, which the great patriot has organised for the good of the poor people. I, therefore, beg to draw the attention of the Assembly and of the Government to this aspect of the question; they should not interfere with the import duties at all; and if they must, I would go so far as to suggest that both the excise and the import duties may be left intact. The abolition of the excise will be dearly bought, if the import tariff is to be tampered with.—Yours, etc.

M. H. K.

Baroda, September 27.

## SOUTH INDIAN FLOOD RELIEF

### APPEAL FOR FUNDS

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I shall feel obliged by your kindly publishing this letter in which I quote a communication from the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay expressing full sympathy of His Excellency the Governor and Lady Wilson with our South Indian Flood Relief Central Fund, Bombay, and giving cover to a cheque for a sum of Rs 1,000 which is their joint contribution to our Fund. The following is the full text of the above letter.

"No. 1427.

Government House,
Gonealkhind,
15/16th Sept. 1924.

Dear Mr. Devadhar,

In sending you the enclosed cheque for Rs. 1,000 as a contribution to the Fund which you are collecting for the relief of those who have suffered from the floods in South India, I am to say that both His Excellency and Lady Wilson were very much impressed with the account which you gave them at your interview on Monday of the terrible privations which so many of these poor people have patiently endured. His Excellency and Lady Wilson hope that you will accept this as their joint contribution to the fund, which they have every confidence will receive adequate support from the generous public of this Presidency.

Yours sincerely,

(Sd) H. VAUX

(True copy).

I need not say how great and urgent is the need for funds to meet the distress in a variety of ways that is being felt by thousands of sufferers in South India, and considering that our fund has come to nearly Rs. 45,000, it shows what an amount of leeway is yet to be made up. I hope, therefore, the generous public of Bombay and outside would be very prompt in sending their contributions and in helping us in pushing on our work as rapidly and as efficiently as we can. Our workers in the flooded areas write to me regularly stating that they are discovering new places where no one had gone to afford relief and that how their responsibility and, therefore, need for further help is really growing. Those who would like to co-operate with us in collecting funds or in getting information for the same purpose should kindly write to me to my address at the Servants of India Society, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, Bombay and I shall be glad to give them every kind of facility.—Yours etc.

G. K. DEVADHAR.

Hon. Gen. Secretary and Treasurer, South Indian Flood Relief Central Fund, Bombay, and Servants of India Society,

Bombay, September 23.

# BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

## ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

In aid of the South India Flood Relief Fund: "The Brandad Woman"a Norma Talmader film. West-End Cinema, 7 and 8-30 p.m.

5th Ordinary General Meeting of the New India Assurance Co., Central Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort.

TUESDAY, Sept. 30.

University Reform Committee Re-assembles, Universiay Convocation Hall, 5-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, October 1.

Dr. Annie Besant Jubilee Demonstration: Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall, Mayo Road, Fort. Mr. M. A. Jinnah presiding, 6-15 p.m

## SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Sept. 29 (Mon) Sunrise 6h 29m. Sunset 6h 30m.
Sept. 30 (Tue) Sunrise 6h. 29m. Sunset 6h. 29m.
Oct 1 (Wed.) Sunrise 6h 29m. Sunset 6h 29m.
Oct. 2 (Thu.) Sunrise 6h. 29m. Sunset 6h. 28m.
Oct. 3 (Fri.) Sunrise 6h. 29m. Sunset 6h. 27m.
Oct. 4 (Sat.) Sunrise 6h. 30m. Sunset 6h. 26m.
Oct 5 (Sun) Sunrise 6h 30m, Sunset 6h 25m.

## RAILWAY TIMINGS.

### B B AND C I RAILWAY.

The Principal Mail and Express Trains arrive at and depart from Colaba Station at the following hours daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

| | Bombay (Colaba). Arr. H. M. | Dep. H. M. |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay Peshawar Mail | 11 15 | 16 30 |
| Gujarat Mail | 8 42 | 20 45 |
| Delhi Express | 6 30 | 21 0 |
| Kathiawar Express | 7 40 | 21 35 |
| Express | 20 25* | 7 0 |

*(Terminates at Churchgate.)

The morning Down Express timed to leave Colaba at 7 hours will stop at Dahanu Road, Gholvad and Daman Road on Saturdays, Sundays and all Gazetted Holidays, and the Up Express due in at Churchgate at 20-25 will stop at the same stations on Sundays, Mondays and all Gazetted Holidays.

### COLABA-KALKA THROUGH CARRIAGE.

Due to breaches on the main line, the through Kalka carriage leaving Colaba on the Peshawar Mail at 16-30, is still transferred to the Mail train at Delhi leaving Delhi at 0.54 and arriving Kalka at 7,35.

### COLABA-BARODA THROUGH CARRIAGE.

For the same reason the Through Carriage is attached to the Up Kathiawar Express at Baroda instead of the Up Delhi Express for Bombay.

### G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following will be the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus on and from 1st March 1924:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Punjab Mail ..... | 17 0 | 12 30 |
| Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore) | 13 0 | 21 0 |
| Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ..... | 7 0 | 15 45 |
| Madras Mail ..... | 6 30 | 22 45 |
| Poona Mail ..... | 11 30 | 15 0 |
| Inter III. Poona Express ... | 12 30 | 14 15 |
| Poona Express ..... | 19 55 | 7 45 |
| Delhi and Lucknow Express ... | 9 0 | 21 30 |
| Madras Fast Passenger ..... | 21 10 | 9 |

### IN MEMORY OF THE LATE SIR CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM.

The Textile Technical School of the Social Service League, Bombay, at the Working Men's Institute, Parel, was closed on Saturday the 27th instant, out of regard for the memory of the late Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Bart.

### THE RECREATION CLUB INSTITUTE.

A public lecture in Urdu on "Islam and its Sects" will be delivered by the well-known Missionary Khwaja Kamaludin Saheb, Bar-at-Law to-day (Monday) 29th instant at 9-30 p.m. (sharp) at The Recreation Club Institute Hall, Bhindi Bazar, Bombay. Hon. Mr. Justice A. M. Kajiji Bar-at-Law has kindly consented to preside.

### REDUCTION IN PRICE OF QUININE POWDER.

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

Owing to the fall in the wholesale price of quinine since 1921, it is now possible to reduce the retail price of quinine powder sold through Government agency. Government are, therefore pleased to direct that the retail price of a packet of 10 grains of quinine powder should be reduced from one anna to nine pies.

### "VEDANTA AND IDEAL OF UNIVERSAL BROTHERHOOD."

Under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, Swami Sharvananda, President of the Ramakrishna Mission, Madras, will deliver a public lecture on "Vedanta and the Ideal of Universal Brotherhood" to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Brotherhood Headquarters, "Arya Bhavan" Sandhurst Road, when Prof. V. G. Rao, Bar-at-Law will preside.

### GOWD SARASWAT BRAHMAN F. E. SOCIETY.

The Managing Committee of the Gowd Saraswat Brahman Foreign Education Society have pleasure to announce that the Society has selected this year the following two scholars for higher studies abroad and has promised them the help noted against their names:—(1) Mr. R. D. Rege, B.A., B.Sc., Associate, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, for Agricultural Chemistry in England Rs. 6 000 sailing on the 27th instant, (2) Mr. S. A. Kamat, at present studying in Berlin University, Germany, for Organic Chemistry Rs. 2,250.

### ANJUMAN-I-ISLAM MASJID-I-AQSA FUND

The following contributions to the Masjid-i-Aqsa Fund are acknowledged with thanks:—

The Mussalmans of Surat through Nawab Mir Hafizuddin Ahmed Khan Sahib Rs. 5,035-2-9. The Sunni Bohra Mahomedans of Rander through Mr. Haji Ahmed Haji Issuf Mahomed Suleman Rs. 4,400; Mr. Haji Mahomed Cassum Moorad, Mg. Trustee of the Charity Fund of the late Haji Issuf Mohamed Suleman of Rander Rs. 5,000; The Halai Memon Mandal Rs. 100; Bai Khadijabai widow of Haji Esmail Ishak Rs. 25-4; total Rs. 14,560-6-9.

### LECTURING TOUR ROUND THE WORLD.

Mr. Behman Sorabji Banaji, Parsi journalist and author and founder of the Rathaestar Mundle, Bombay, who started on a lecturing tour round the world in June 1923, returned to Bombay on the 8th instant after travelling 25,000 miles over sea and delivering 35 lectures in London, America, China, and Colombo and on various steamers. The subjects of some of these lectures were: Oriental and Occidental ways of finding God; how to hold communion with The Infinite Spirit; the Kingdom of God within man; the civilization of the Ancient Persians; Ancient Persia and the Modern Parsis; the position of women in Zoroastrianism; and Free-Masonry in Oriental Symbolism. Mr. Banaji will shortly deliver some lectures in Bombay also.

### MAHARAJA'S COLLEGE DAY ASSOCIATION

The Hony. Secretaries of the Maharaja's College, Mysore, notify:—

The 'Maharaja's College Day' will be celebrated this year on the 6th of October, 1924. All the 'Old Boys' of the College are cordially invited to be present on the occasion. It is earnestly requested that every 'Old Boy' of the Maharaja's College will kindly communicate his address to the Hon. Secs. so that the invitations may be sent to him in time. All donations and subscriptions for the celebration are requested to be remitted to the Treasurer—J. C. Rollo, Esq., M.A., Offg. Principal, Maharaja's College, Mysore.

### ZAVIYA-E-ISLAMIYA.

Zaviya-e-Islamiya (Muslim Ashram) has been organized in Ahmedabad in August last with the express view of educating such enthusiastic Muslim youths knowing Urdu or Gujarati from villages and kasbas of Gujarat as can promote necessary religious teachings, art and industry among the backward Mussalmans. It has been patronized by Hasrat Maulana Azad Subhani Saheb having as its President Maulana Syed Ahmed Saheb Alavi of Ahmedabad.

Maulana Azad Subhani Saheb has been kind enough to send Rs. 500 on the 20th September 1924 for the use of the Zaviya. The amount will be deposited in the Bank of Baroda as soon as an account in the said Bank is opened. The members of the Zaviya Committee heartily thank the Maulana for his kind favour and support.

### LATE PROF. LOUIS PELTIER.

Prof. Louis Peltier, Secretary to the Bombay Board of Film Censors, died on the 3rd of March 1924 and the B. C. & T. T. Association in view of his family being life stranded owing to his sudden and premature death decided to raise a fund among the members to render what assistance they could. As a result the following contributions were received.

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS FOR MRS J. PELTIER.

Universal Pictures Corporation Bombay Rs. 151; West End Cinema Bombay Rs. 150; Majestic Films Bombay Rs. 151; Messrs. Madan & Co Bombay Rs. 201; Cinema Precious Bombay Rs. 211; Picture House Karachi Rs. 100. Imperial Cinema Bombay Rs. 101; Majestic Cinema Bombay Rs. 101; American Jusab Cinema Bombay Rs. 51; J. Pearson & Co., Bombay Rs. 25; National Film Co., Bombay Rs. 25; Maharastri Film Co., Bombay Rs. 25; Hindustan Film Co., Bombay Rs. 101; Kohinoor Film Co., Bombay Rs. 101; Saraswati Film Co., Bombay Rs. 25; Swastika Film Co., Bombay Rs. 15; Advance Engineering Co., Bombay Rs. 15; Novelty Cinema Bombay Rs. 25; Messrs. Rahim & Co., Bombay Rs. 51; Royal Cinema Bombay Rs. 51; total Rs. 1,676.

### BOMBAY PRESIDENCY RADIO CLUB.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

The following programme will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club at 6-45 p.m. to-day (Monday), Sept. 29th. Wave lengths 287 metres call sign 2 F. V.:—

1. Miss P. Symonds—Song—Selected.
2. Mrs. Magill—Pianoforte Solo—Hungarian Dances No. 3—Brahms.
3. Miss Wright—Song—Halesande in the wood —A Goetz.
4. Miss P. Symonds—Song—Selected.
5. Mrs. Magill—Pianoforte Solo—Beroeuse-Chopin.
6. Miss Wright—Song—Selected. News Bulletin.

### SUGGESTIONS TO UNITY CONFERENCE.

Mr. P. G. Sahashrabudhe, Municipal Councillor, Bombay, sent the following telegram on Saturday last to Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and to the President of the Unity Conference, Delhi:—"Wish Conference attain permanent Unity. Please consider following steps:—First, appoint Central Unity Board composed equal Ulemas Shastries Leaders; second, settlement Committees composed 3 Mahomedans 3 Hindus, 1 Parsee and 1 Christian, as final arbiters every town village; third, declare Hindu Moslem as Brother religions with same objects; fourth, distribution broadcast specially composed literature and propaganda re equality of religions, oneness of God, non-violence and tolerance for brother religions, idols as symbols of qualities; fifth, conversion by both communities compulsory or persuasive strictly disallowed under penalty for next ten years except individual willingness permitted by Central Board; sixth, conversions idol breaking and stopping music or processions vehemently deprecated and declared sinful irreligious anti-unity; seventh, introduce compulsory primary education for Moslems; eighth, declare cow-killing not essential; ninth, Lucknow pact for legislature. Pray God solid unity. Namaskaras to Mahatmaji."

## CORONER'S COURT

### FATAL FALL FROM STAIRCASE.

Died of pneumonia following the injuries sustained by his having fallen accidentally from a staircase was the verdict of Mr. A. R. King, the Coroner and the jury at an inquest held over the body of one Kika Makan.

The deceased was a coachman working at Poibavdi. On the 22nd instant he was going up a staircase with a bucket of water, when he slipped his foot and fell down. He was removed to J. J. Hospital where he succumbed to his injuries on the 27th instant.

### SUICIDE BY DROWNING.

Mr. A. R. King, the Coroner held an inquest on Sunday, touching the death of Laxmibai, a Hindu woman aged 22 years.

The deceased was a kept woman of one Shamji Ranchod. On the 11th instant Shamji on his return at night found that his room was locked from outside. He informed the Police and made inquiries for the deceased. Afterwards he forced open the door and discovered that ornaments and Rs. 230 were missing. He informed of the occurrence and of the fact that a boy who was being brought up by him was also missing. Acting upon certain information Shamji went to Ahmedabad where he found Laxmibai who accompanied him back to Bombay. She told him that the boy had taken away the ornaments except those she was wearing and that the boy was not to be traced. She remained with Shamji all the while till the 27th instant. On the morning of the 27th instant she left the room to take her bath and subsequently when he called her she could not be traced. A search was made for her when it was discovered that a vessel belonging to her was on the wall of a well. Two men dived into the well and recovered the body of the woman Attempts were made to revive her but without any success.

The jury returned a verdict that the death of the deceased was caused by drowning in a well into which she had apparently thrown herself.

The District Traffic Superintendent M. S. M. Railway, Waltair wires: The breaches at mile 449/22 to 27 and 450/5/6 between Yellamanchili and Bayavaram on the Calcutta Madras main line have been repaired and through running of trains was resumed from noon of 28th September.—A. P.

## UNEMPLOYMENT DISTRESS IN BOMBAY.

### APPEAL OF CENTRAL LABOUR BOARD

Mr. Jhabwala has addressed communications to different Government and Semi-Government departments on behalf of the Unemployment Bureau of the Central Labour Board requesting the heads to put themselves in touch with the Bureau so as to enable him to secure jobs for a large number of unemployed applicants. Government so far have dealt sympathetically with Mr. Jhabwala's appeals and one of the departments has sought for a few hands. But a large number of jobs are needed to be filled in by the applicants and so the public are earnestly requested to write to the above Bureau, Shete Building, Elphinstone Road, Parel, in case they need any class of workers including clerks. The richer class who need workers will please put themselves in correspondence with the Bureau. The Unemployment Bureau is run only to relieve the distress of unemployment among the poor and middle class. Its motives are purely unselfish.

## FLOODS IN AGRA DISTRICT.

### AN M. L. C'S APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

Mr. Obaidar Rahman Khan, M.L.C. wiring from Aligarh under date the 27th instant, says.—

When he learnt from the "Pioneer" that floods have spread upto Kiroli he started to visit the affected area. When he reached Kiroli the Tahasildar and the sub-Inspector of Achnera gave him the detailed information about the floods. After visiting many villages he saw the village Kurai completely submerged under water. Every house in that village had been destroyed.

The village of Dolatabad presented a ghastly spectacle. The village is a heap of ruins. The homeless people are being attacked by Malaria and other diseases. Though there has been no loss of life yet there has been a tremendous loss of property. In three places viz. Fatehpur Sikri, Achnera and Kiraoli the distribution work is taken up. The relief measures would include reconstruction of houses, provision of fodder for the cattle, supply of seed for the Rabi crop, precautionary measures for malaria and other epidemics, and provision for clothing for the coming winter season. All these measures can only be taken up if sufficient funds are available. So far only Rs. 5,000 have been collected. He appeals to all to show sympathy towards God's creatures by contributing to the funds. All subscriptions should be sent to the Collector of Agra.

### SOUTH INDIA RELIEF FUND.

FIFTH LIST.

Mr. Mathooradas Tricamsee sends the following list of contributions:—

Seth Mathradas Doongersey Rs. 1 000; Seth Revashanker Jagjivan Rs. 501; Seth Ranchoddas Jairam Rs. 301; Seth H. M. Chowna Rs. 200; Seth Hirji Govindji Rs. 251; Seth Navinchandra Damji & Co., Rs. 201; The Ghee Merchants' Association Rs. 101; Amount collected in memory of Sadhviji Javershiji Rs. 101; amounts received by and acknowledged in the "Voice of India" Rs. 251; total Rs. 2,907; amounts previously acknowledged Rs. 24,177; grand total Rs. 27,084.

The Secretary, Bombay Provincial Congress Committee acknowledge the following contribution to South India Relief Fund:—

Seth Tarachand Tiroomal Rs. 10-8; Seth Tejbhandas Udhavdas Rs. 10-8; Seth Tejbhandas Thakurdas Rs. 10-8; Seth Pesoomal Visandas Rs. 10-8; Seth Verhomal Parasram Rs. 10-8; Seth Lilaram Ramkishan Rs. 10-8; Seth Tolaram Jamnadas Rs. 5-8; Seth Jiwandas Narindas Rs. 2-8; Seth Sadhumal Kheraj-mal Rs. 2-8; Seth Dwarkadas Moolhanmal Rs. 5-8; Seth Gobindram Thakurdas Rs. 1-8; Seth Khiaram Kishidas Rs. 1-4; Sjt. Motilal Jamnadas Surat Rs. 5; Mrs. Perin D. S. Captain Rs. 100; A Sympathiser Rs. 3. 'A' Ward District Congress Committee Rs. 12-8; Seth Pokerdas Meghraj Rs. 10-8, Seth Thakurdas Deomal Rs. 10-8; Seth Dharrajmal Chatandas Rs. 10-8; Seth Dadlatram Moolhandas Rs. 10-8; Seth Tirathdas Ghanshandas Rs. 10-8; Seth Ghanshandas Fatehand Rs. 7-8; Seth Sawansing Shamsing Rs. 5-8; Seth Gyanshandas Sitaldas Rs. 2-8; Seth Dayaram Broker Rs. 2-8; Seth Mulchand Santdas Rs. 3-8; Seth Narain das Bodharam Rs. 1-4; Seth Parashram Broker Re. 0-8; Bai Maniula Tribhuvan through 'A' Ward District Congress Committee Rs. 100; 'A' Ward District Congress Committee Rs. 115. total Rs. 453; amount previously acknowledge Rs 2,263-4-0; grand total Rs. 2 756-4-0; and also received clothes.

Public are requested to send their contribution to the Secretaries, Bombay, Provincial Congress Committee or to the District or Taluka Congress Committees.

## SOUTH INDIAN FLOODS.

### RELIEF WORK OF RAMKRISHNA MISSION

The following is a report of the relief work of the Ramakrishna Mission in South India:—

We have great pleasure in submitting the following report of our Flood Relief for the period of 5-9-1924 to 20-9-1924:—

Malabar.—We were able to start relief work in the district only by the end of last month. Under the instruction of the Collector of Malabar, the work has been organised in the southern amsoms (villages) of Ponnani Taluk from Triprayar to Chentrapani which have been most seriously affected, nearly 70 per cent. of the houses having been washed away. Two main centres at Valapad and Aduthuruthur extend aid to seven villages about them covering an area of 15 square miles between the sea and the Cochin State. One thousand families have been enlisted for help 800 huts have to be immediately erected. So far 150 bundles of leaves have been distributed. In another week we expect to be able to distribute 1 000 bundles of leaves and 1,000 bamboos. Food grains are also being distributed to the most destitutes ones.

Two rice depots have been opened where rice is sold to the poor people at less than cost price. As the natural consequence of which, the price of the food grains is coming down.

Tanjore.—With nearly 50,000 keetnees and the necessary bamboos 576 huts have been rebuilt in the villages about Manalmedu and Pattavarthy. During the last fortnight 159 clothes and 264 measures of rice were distributed. It is hoped to finish the relief work of this centre within a fortnight.

Trichinopoly.—At Srirangam 202 families were helped to rebuild their houses and 600 measures of food grains were distributed. At Alagarai 118 houses were rebuilt and 78 clothes were distributed.

Coimbatore.—Through Satyamangalam the main centre 734 measures of rice were distributed to 419 persons still badly in need 94 houses were rebuilt. During the period of putting up the mud walls and thatching the houses daily wages were given in cases of absolute need. The workers take care to see that the new houses are built on new sites according to well laid out plans.

At Nerimipet and Poolampet centres 4020 measures of ragi and kambu have been distributed to 224 families; in Dalavaipet Kilvani and Bhavani centres serving 18 villages house building materials are being supplied to 511 families.

To do full justice to the work undertaken by us Rs. 64,000 more will be needed. The receipts so far amount to Rs. 36,108-8-5.

From the above reports it becomes clear that the need for the distribution of food grains is becoming less and less owing to the gradual restoration of the normal condition, but the most imperative need at present is the building of huts.

In this connection I must congratulate my young Madrasi friends of Bombay who exerted themselves most nobly in making street collections with Bhajanas on the last Sunday, and succeeded in raising to the extent of Rs. 877, and three cart load of old and new clothes besides. They propose to go in procession to the Crawford Market side for the collection on next Sunday.—Swami Sharvanarda, President, Sri Ramakrishna Mission, Madras.

(At present at the Ramakrishna Mission Ashram, Khar Road, Bandra, Bombay.).

## DECCAN COLLEGE SPEECH DAY.

### SIR LESLIE WILSON'S SPEECH.

The following is the text of His Excellency the Governor's speech at the Deccan College Speech Day on September 26th:—

"Mr. Principal, ladies and gentlemen,—I hope none of you will suppose, because I have visited other colleges in Poona before coming here, that I was in any way unmindful either of your proud position as the premier College of the Presidency outside of Bombay, or of the responsibilities of Government towards one of their own institutions. As the Principal has just indicated, your Annual Speech Day is the occasion on which you particularly wish me to be present, and I am very glad to fall in with this excellent custom.

As it happens, I know already a good deal about the Deccan College. I have met many men now holding important positions in public life who received their education here, and who all speak in that true and proper language of pride and of affection for their old college in telling me of their association with it. Moreover, I have also met some of your students, and was, I am glad to say, a member of a cricket XI which inflicted on the Deccan College XI an honourable, but none the less decisive, defeat.

I certainly should not be so rash as to argue any comparison between the Deccan College and the other colleges in Poona, but you can fairly claim that the Deccan College was in any case the first to be established in Poona, and that the other colleges must have profited a great deal by having such an example to follow.

There is one direction in which this college has suffered from what looks almost like neglect, and that is in the want of provision for facilities for the teaching of science. The fact is, however, that as far back as 1911 Government decided that after the opening of the Royal Institute of Science in Bombay it would be undesirable to go on teaching science in the Arts Colleges, except in a very elementary way, and consequently the teaching of what was called optional science was discontinued in Government Arts Colleges, and a reduction was made in the grants to aided colleges proportionate to their expenditure on this subject. That policy has since been changed, and I think very rightly so. This is, after all, a scientific age, and although it has been said that a little learning is a dangerous thing, I do not myself think that a little scientific knowledge is at all dangerous if properly used. No doubt some students who find they have no bent for scientific studies will stop at the stage they reach in reading for an ordinary degree, but there will assuredly be some who will be tempted to carry their scientific training further, and who may in the end do valuable work for the country, who would perhaps never have discovered their true bent if they had not had an opportunity of making a start with science early in their college career. I have every hope, therefore, that it will be found possible to carry through the proposal, which is at present under consideration, to provide for the introduction next year of what are known as both A and B groups of science subjects in this College, and I trust that this will restore both the efficiency of the College in this very important direction and its popularity with the parents of the most promising students.

I have, as I have said, visited other colleges in Poona, and, in fact, wherever I have been since I arrived in India, I have done everything in my power to acquaint myself personally with the primary, secondary and university education throughout the Presidency. I am more than ever convinced of the necessity of more scientific and vocational training which I endeavoured to emphasize in my Convocation Address to the University. India has vast resources and great opportunities for industrial advancement. I could quote more than one instance where these opportunities have been realised and seized upon, but they are few indeed compared with what should be the case. Industries cannot, however, flourish in India or anywhere else without that technical and vocational training essential to their prosperity, and any step which can be taken to fit any youth of this country who has aptitude and inclination for an industrial life should in my mind be taken as soon as possible.

A good deal is being written and said lately on the subject of physical fitness, and as this is a pet subject of mine I will say very little about it to day, but the sight of the athletic trophies and the remarks of your Principal tempt me much. Many of the students in this College are keen on games. I should like to substitute "all students in every college" for the "many in this", and know that there were none here who did not take daily an active part in some form of physical exercise. I believe and hope that this will soon be the case, not only here but elsewhere—for the rapid increase in the popularity of all forms of clean and good sport during the past few years in this Presidency has been remarkable indeed. The vital necessity of training the body as well as the mind has been proved without doubt, and physical fitness is indeed essential to all students who hope to aspire to the highest educational prizes. A great step forward in Poona has been taken by the Inter Collegiate Sports which I saw the other day, and which encourage all colleges to every effort to be the best athletic college in Poona. I hope this time next year I shall be able to congratulate the Deccan College on having secured the Championship Cup.

I congratulate the college very sincerely on all its achievements—5 Firsts and a University Prize are indeed a most creditable performance for a college of your size. I am heartily glad to hear of the traditions of your college, and I feel sure that even as those who have left college have maintained those traditions, so all of you—the students of to-day—will worthily uphold the high position which your college holds in the educational world of this Presidency.

I need no thanks for coming here to-day. It has been a real pleasure and I echo your hope, Mr. Principal, that this, my first visit, will be by no means my last.

## BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

### EDITOR CONVICTED OF DEFAMATION.

Judgment was delivered on Saturday by Mr. Frank Oliveira, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, in the case in which Rahimtulla Esmail Tijoriwalla was charged with defamation at the instance of Dr. Rajabally Ramji Lakhdir.

The facts of the case briefly were as follows. The complainant was a medical practitioner. Both the accused and the complainant were followers of H. H. the Aga Khan. The social well-being of the community of H. H. the Aga Khan's followers was looked after by a Council of which the complainant was the President. The President had the right to excommunicate any member of his community if he was in the opinon of the Council not a fit person to continue as such. The accused was excommunicated by the President and ever since that the accused was alleged to have started a vendetta against the accused by making highly defamatory statements against the complainant in the accused's paper "Rahimtulla." The defence of the accused was that the action of the complainant was very autocratic and arbitrary and as such the accused's statements in his paper were true.

His Worship convicted the accused and sentenced him to suffer simple imprisonment for two months and a fine of Rs. 500 or in default two months more.

### CHARGED WITH CHEATING.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr H. P. H. Dastur, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Radhakishen Ramnarayan and Bhuramal Shrikishen were hauled up on a charge of cheating at the instance of Messrs. Nanji Bhagwan and Brothers in respect of six gold bangles valued at Rs. 1,872.

Mr. Spencer conducted the prosecution. Mr Balubhai Desai, pleader, appeared for accused No. 2, while accused No. 1 was undefended. Mr. Chattrapati, pleader, watched the case on behalf of the complainants.

The facts of the case as stated by the prosecution were that on the 28th of August, accused Nos. 1 and 2 went to the shop of the complainants and told the salesman there that they wanted to purchase some bangles. The accused were shown a number of bangles out of which they chose six. The accused then represented to the salesman that they wanted to show the bangles to the lady members of their family and that they were sent by the well-known cotton merchant, Hunmukraj Gopiram. The complainant thereupon asked the mehta of the shop to accompany the accused to their home. As they reached the Kalbadevi Road, accused No. 2 left them and the mehta and accused No. 1 proceeded to Gaiwady. Accused No. 1 then took the mehta to the fifth storey of a house in Gaiwady and made him sit there and absconded. Subsequently a complaint was lodged with the police and the accused were arrested.

Both the accused pleaded "not guilty." Accused No. 1 said that he knew nothing in the matter. Accused No. 2 deposed that he did accompany accused No. 1 to the complainants, but that the bangles were taken by the accused No. 1 and not by him. He left the accused No. 1 at Kalbadevi Road and did not know what happened afterwards.

The case is proceeding.

## RUGBY UNION MATCHES.

LONDON, Sept. 27.

The following are the results of matches played in the Rugby Union to-day:—

Blackheath 17, Birkenhead Park 10; Harlequins 18, Richmond 9; Woolwich 13, London Scottish 34; London Welsh 3, Old Alloynians 8; Portsmouth Services 9, Blackheath (extra side) 18; Coventry 16, Guy's Hospital 8; Bath 16, Gloucester 7; Bradford 16, Manchester 3; Leicester 8, Cross Keys 0; Mosley 14, St. Bartholomews Hospital 0; Plymouth 6, Torquay 5; Cardiff 17, Pill Harriers 13; Newport 13, Bristol 10; Jed Forest 3, Glasgow Academicals 18; Edinburgh Institute 8, Royal High School 18.—Reuter.

## GRAND PRIX MOTOR RACE.

LONDON, Sept. 27.

San Sebastian.—During a motor race for the Grand Prix, one of the two competing Sunbeams fell in a ravine. Driver Lee Guiness was seriously injured, and the mechanic, Perkyns, was killed.

The race resulted as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Seagrave on Sunbeam ..... | 1 |
| Constantini on Bugatti ..... | 2 |
| Morell on Delage ..... | 3 |

Time was; six hours 78 seconds.—Reuter.

## NEWBURY CUP.

LONDON, Sept 27.

The following is the result of the Newbury Cup:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Diapason ... ... ... ... | 1 |
| Norseman ... ... ... ... | 2 |
| Keror ... ... ... ... | 3 |

Brisl finished first, a short head in front of Diapason, with Norseman third, half a length away, but Brisl was disqualified for bumping and boring.

Betting was.—3 to 1, against Diapason; 100 to 12 against Norseman; 100 to 9 against Keror.—Reuter.

## INTERANATIONAL RACE AT NEW YORK.

LONDON, Sept. 27.

New York.—The second of the series of international races in which the French horse, Epinard, is running, took place to-day, on the Aqueduct Track before 50,000 spectators, and resulted in the defeat of the French Champion by a very short head by Ladkin. Wise Counsellor, which won the first race was a length away, third.

Time was: one minute 36 and two-fifths seconds.

Betting was: eight to five against Ladkin, two to one Epinard and five to two Wise Counsellor.—Reuter.

## MUZZAFFARNAGAR FLOODS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 28.

A Punjab Government communique states. The flood situation at Muzzaffarnagar continues to improve. The country between Kot Sultan and Rao Nela is almost clear of flood water and extensive ploughings are in progress. The Government is taking steps to investigate the extent to which the Indus may have changed the course of its main stream, to strengthen the existing bunds and to devise schemes for further security of the district in future.

## HIGH COURT.

### AMOUNT DUE ON BILL OF EXCHANGE.

### BANK'S SUCCESSFUL SUIT FOR RECOVERY.

(BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT.)

The Eastern Bank Ltd. ..... plaintiffs.

vs.

Adamji Peerbhai & Sons ... Defendants.

The plaintiff Bank laid the suit to recover the amount due to them on a bill of exchange drawn by the defendants in favour of the plaintiffs. The plaintiffs' case was that in October 1919 the defendants shipped per S.S. "Newmia" Bombay to London 30 bales of buffalo hides on account of Messrs. Bessler Waechter and Co., of London and invoiced the same at £1445. By a bill of Exchange dated 25th Oct. 1919, the defendants drew upon the said Messrs Bessler Waechter and Co., for £5823 in favour of the plaintiffs, D/P 30 days after sight for value received as per the invoice relating to the same bales. The defendants at the same time handed over to the plaintiffs the bill and the relative shipping documents and thereby pledged the goods and the documents representing the same to the plaintiffs. The plaintiffs' London Office duly presented the bill for payment but the same was not accepted by the drawees. The plaintiffs gave due notice of the dishonour of the bill to the defendants and called upon them to pay the amount of the bill. The defendants requested the plaintiffs to wait, saying that they were making arrangements with their other agents in London to take up the goods and honour the bill. However, the other agents of the defendants in London namely Messrs. Galbraith Grant and Co., also refused to take up the bill as they were of opinion that the goods were over-valued. After some delay the defendants paid to the plaintiffs in Bombay Rs. 25000 as margin in Sept. 1920. The plaintiffs thereafter pressed the defendants to honour the bill and gave notice that in default they would instruct their London Office to get the goods sold. The defendants, however, failed to honour the bill or pay further margin. The goods were accordingly sold by auction in London and realized £699 only. After giving credit to the defendants for the said sale proceeds the plaintiffs claimed Rs. 64614 as the amount remaining due to them. The defendants admitted having drawn the Bill of Exchange and having consigned the said goods and that the bill was dishonoured by the drawees by non-payment. They, however, contended that Rs. 25000 which they had paid in Sept. 1920 were by way of part payment towards the amount of the bill and not by way of margin. They, therefore, submitted that they were entitled to get credit for Rs. 25000 in sterling at the rate of exchange prevailing in Sept. 1920. The defendants further contended that the goods were sold in London at a gross undervalue. If they had been properly sold they would have realized a sum of about £14000 which was the invoice value of the hides.

Mr. P.B. Vachha with Mr. Campbell appeared for the plaintiffs. Mr. Kania with Mr D.J. Desai appeared for the defendants.

A Commission was issued to London for the examination of certain witnesses as regards the auction sale of the hides in London in May 1921.

JUDGMENT.

His Lordship after hearing evidence and counsel's arguments held that the bill had been dishonoured and it was clear from the correspondence that the time had been extended upto the middle of 1921 at the request of the defendants. Therefore the defendants were not entitled to claim that the sterling amount of the bill should be converted into rupees at the date when the bill was first dishonoured by Messrs. Bassler Waechter and Co. His Lordship also held that Rs. 25000 were paid as margin, further that the auction sale of the hides in London was proper.

His Lordship accordingly passed a decree in favour of the plaintiffs Rs. 78593 which included interest upto the date of the decree.

Messrs. Wadia Ghandhy & Co. acted for the plaintiffs; Messrs. Edgelow Golabchand and Wadia acted for the defendants.

## INDIANISATION OF MUNICIPAL SERVICE

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—A few months ago the Corporation passed a resolution boycotting British goods, and there was lot of talk about the Indianisation of services of various branches. But one is surprised to find that wherever a vacancy occurs a European is preferred In reply to the objection raised we are told that Indians of requisite quality and stamp are not available.

To extend the Bombay Municipal Water Works the services of Engineers will have to be secured from time to time. Besides, when the various schemes will be completed an additional staff of Engineers will be required. As far as possible Indians should be given these jobs. I am not prejudiced against the appointment of Europeans but we can get fully qualified Indian Engineers in this branch.

Owing to the recent completion of the Powai Water Works near Vihar Lake, the Municipality quite recently advertised for a Resident Engineer for running the plant. It is said that a European candidate has been selected. One fails to understand why a European should be selected for this sort of a job. For a post of this sort the services of an Indian will be of permenent value to the Municipality, because his long experience will benefit the Corporation.

I assert that Indians of required qualifications are available.

I hope a Water Works plant entirely in the hands of Indian Engineers is the most desired thing. Most of the Water Works in India are run by Indian Municipal Engineers, why not we follow their example.—Yours, etc.,

AN INDIAN ENGINEER.

## KONKAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJAPUR, Sept. 23.

The Rajapur Mohomedans in a mass meeting assembled yesterday have founded the Konkan Muslim Education Society with Enus Saheb Naik as president and Mr. Javeri Vice President and Mabanne Saheb Secretary and Gulamsaheb Thakur as treasurer. The Society is founded to promote education amongst Mohmodans.

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*MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1924.*

## DUTIES OR RIGHTS?

The Delhi Conference registered its first remarkable success when it unanimously passed a resolution assuring Mahatma Gandhi and pledging itself to use its utmost endeavours to end the internecine quarrel, which is a disgrace alike to religion and humanity, by enforcing the principles laid down by the Mahatma himself and condemning any deviation from them even under provocation. That the resolution and the response given by the country to his appeal have satisfied the Mahatma is clear from the letter which he has addressed to the President of the Conference, Pandit Motilal Nehru. In the statement which the Mahatma issued on the eve of his decision to fast he invited the heads of all the communities to meet and end the Hindu-Muslim quarrel. We hoped at the time that the Mahatma had only prescribed a maximum fast of 21 days and that he would be able to break it even before 21 days had passed if he was assured that his appeal had evoked an adequate response from the heads of all the communities. In the very summoning of the Delhi Conference, composed as it is of representatives of all creeds and communities, not to speak of the results achieved by it so far, the response to his appeal may be said to be more than adequate. Never was there a more favourable atmosphere for securing an enduring settlement of the Hindu-Muslim problem than has been created by this Conference. Never, therefore, are the co-operation, advice and guidance of the Mahatma more needed by the leaders of the people than they are needed to-day.

But the Mahatma regards the fast as a matter between God and himself and, knowing him as we do, it is not possible for us to question his decision, much as we regret his absence from the Conference. The nation however, has this consolation that the apprehended disaster of the loss of the unique gift of Mahatma's life as a result of the fast has been averted. For, the Mahatma has conceded that if he reaches a crisis when the choice lies between death and food, he will certainly break the fast. This concession has lifted an unbearable burden which has been overwhelming the minds and hearts of his countrymen. And for this relief the latter cannot be too grateful to the members of the Conference who have proved themselves worthy of the occasion. The depth of national humiliation to which the recent outbreaks of fanaticism have brought us and to which Pandit Motilal Nehru drew attention, the Mahatma's characteristic reaction to it in the shape of the fast and the people's realisation, as a consequence, of the process of national suicide—all these have contributed to the revival of the atmosphere of good-will which is the condition precedent to a genuine settlement. Well begun is half done. The Conference has only to persist in the spirit of good-will to accomplish the task that is entrusted to it. The Subjects Committee of the Conference, according to the latest telegram, has referred to a sub-committee the resolutions relating to the respective rights and duties of the members of the various communities. The draft prepared by the sub-committee will be considered by the Subjects Committee before submission to the whole Conference. The Conference has thus wisely decided to hasten slowly; for what it is summoned to bring about is not a patched-up truce but a settlement resulting from a courageous facing of facts, however unpleasant, and a full and dispassionate consideration of all the complex issues involved and, therefore, a settlement capable of being carried into effect. Such a settlement will not be difficult to attain if the members of the Conference bear in mind that they have met together not as representatives of particular communities but of the country and have, therefore, to bring about unity in diversity. It is obvious, therefore, that questions such as those of cow-slaughter and playing of music before mosques have to be considered not from a communal, but from a national, standpoint.

A truly national standpoint postulates willingness to surrender the necessarily narrow communal interests to the larger interests of the country. Nor is the surrender that is required of an onerous nature. No-one is asked to sacrifice principles or religious obligations for the simple reason that the troubles that have arisen and arise between Hindus and Muslims are due to misunderstanding, if not perversion, of religion. We trust, therefore, that in framing its resolutions the Conference and its sub-committees will lay greater emphasis on the respective duties of the various communities than on their rights. A Declaration of Rights is desirable. But what the country needs more is a Code of Duties and, above all, a determination on the part of leaders to see that it is strictly enforced. The country has suffered too long and too much in the past because of the zealous activities of those who prompted by false notions of religion, have been anxious to assert their rights. This country of "sorrow and tears" will know neither joy nor peace until the masses have been taught the truth about religion,—whether Hinduism or Islam, —which enjoins, above everything else, love, forbearance and toleration towards fellow-beings. The masses who take part in the riots and suffer from them are not really to blame, because they have been kept in the darkness of ignorance and false religion. They cannot see light until those who influence and lead them have shown that they themselves have realised the truth. At the Delhi Conference, the first of its kind in India, the leaders of India are being tried. It is the country's hope that they will not be found wanting.

## NATIONAL DEFENCE.

The University of Bombay has been very narrowly prevented from making a remarkable beginning. By 36 to 35 votes, the Senate threw out on Saturday a proposition of Dr. Paranjapye on military training in the university. The arguments advanced by the mover of the resolution were sufficiently strong and he need not have lent to them a tinge of sarcasm by declaring that Swaraj would not be worth a month's purchase, whenever and however it comes, if the people of India were not capable of self-defence. We simply cannot go on living in a fool's paradise of entrusting the task of our national defence to a foreign people. And if we are to prepare ourselves for national defence, a beginning has to be made some day, which, Dr. Paranjapye semes to have realised, could be most effectively and most easily be made in the university. True, there is an element of compulsion contemplated in the actual wording of the resolution; but no such step forward in the constructive statesmanship relating to a nation can be taken without an element of compulsion. Dr. Paranjapye had provided for exemption on medical grounds, to which, in all probability, had the proposal been adopted, the university would certainly have added some other grounds for valid exemption resting upon the need for continuity in certain studies of the highest kind. But with these exemptions,—and with the necessary exceptional treatment to conscientious objectors like the Jains, for example, Dr. Paranjajye's proposition had only the indispensable modicum of compulsion, which was exaggerated by those who had no other valid grounds for opposition. Minor objections on the score of administrative difficulties there were plenty and to spare; but Dr. Paranjapye did not contemplate that his proposition,—which was merely an expression of the Senate's opinion,—could be carried immediately into effect without there being any administrative difficulty. Those who urged this difficulty seemed to forget entirely that if the scheme suggested by Dr. Paranjapye were given effect to progressively all the hardships about lack of officers and of funds could be easily met.

The real question, as we have already said, was whether or not we should make a beginning towards the organisation of national defence. The defence of India conducted by the people of India themselves would necessarily be not only less costly than the same service (?) when performed by a foreign force, but would also be far more effective in that the Indian Defence Force will then be truly a defence force, and not a mockery as is the case to-day. The people of India are too poor to indulge in the luxury of spending four or five times as much as they need spend for a trooper or a defence unit. Sooner or later, when India is a really self-governing country, we shall most certainly have to face this problem of the defence of the country. We are surprised at the attempts made to befog the issue by bringing in the discussion of this question extraneous considerations, like the apprehension, for example, of a Muslim being unwilling to resort to university education, if an incident of that education is to be compulsory military training, and if a consequence of that training will be a possibility of Muslim soldiers having to fight their country's battles in other Muslim countries. Surely, we can safely rule out such a contigency when India is self-governing, and when the Muslim population will have equal right and opportunity to determine the country's policy with any other section of the Indian people and when the religious scruples of the Muslim and other communities will be fully respected.

Dr. Paranjapye's resolution had another point in its favour to which none of the speakers seem to have even alluded. The Indian army, fully Indianised, will need Indian officers. The university students are the best class from which to begin to recruit officers. Of course, every university student will not adopt the profession of arms, under a system of compulsory military training any more than to-day every university student adopts the legal profession. We shall automatically have a process of unconscious selection for a full-time profession eventually. But in the beginning,—and this is only a beginning,— there is no reason to apprehend that the introduction of compulsory military training among the university students will lead to the formation of a military caste in India. We need not dread the advent of the Prussian Junker in India, if we did not develop him after centuries of the most rigorous caste system. On the other hand, the training and learning essential to the officering of a modern army cannot be expected in any but the student who has gone through the university. We consider, then, that the very success of all those schemes of Indianisation which are supposed to be in working on all sides will be jeopardised if we refuse to make a beginning on the lines suggested by Dr. Paranjapye. Dr. Parajapye's proposition was lost by one vote. It is as well that, considering the conflict of opinion, it was lost by such a narrow margin because it will stir the advocates of military training to cultivate public opinion before getting the approval of the university.

## THE JUNAGADH MYSTERY

Kathiawad appears to be deeply agitated at present by certain events in Junagadh. The facts, as stated in a recent issue of the "Saurashtra", the most representative paper in Kathiawad, are briefy these. Mr. Veerawala of Bagasara, who had held the high offices of assistant political agent of Mahikantha and the Dewanship of an important State, was specially appointed as the Dewan of Junagadh State about this time last year at the special recommendation of Col. Wood, the Agent to the Governor in Kathiawad. The Dewan is stated to have discharged his onerous duties so successfully during the past year that the youthful Nawab was not only induced to take much keener interest in the State affairs than he did before but he was also persuaded to agree to considerable retrenchments in several departments. Many drastic reforms both in personnel and in administrative methods were also introduced. These were effected none too soon as the first among the first class States of Kathiawad is said to have already incurred very heavy debts. And yet they proved too much for those who were naturally alarmed at the reduction in banquet budgets and palace luxuries. So they are reported to have approached Col. Wood who in his turn is said to have conferred with the Government of Bombay. Anyhow the chivalrous Colonel was persuaded to run down suddenly to Junagadh and, it is alleged, to have confronted the Nawab with the alternatives of dismissing the popular Dewan or leaving for England for six months. And whatever doubt there may be about the scenes enacted in the palace of the principal potentate of Kathiawad, this is certain that Mr. Veerawala was compelled to leave quite suddenly for his own estate of Bagasara.

The Government of Bombay and Col. Wood owe it to the public to inform it at once if and how far these disclosures, so categorically made, are true. No inquiry made through Colonel Wood himself will satisfy anybody. A special officer should be immediately deputed to inquire into the whole transaction. If the allegations made are proved to be true, nobody will be more pleased than ourselves. But if they prove wholly or even partially correct, they will constitute the crowning act of Colonel Wood's career as Agent to the Governor in Kathiawad and will hardly redound to the credit of the Government of Bombay. For, what is involved here is not a solitary appointment but a vital principle. What has happened to-day in Junagadh may involve Limbdi or Morvi to-morrow in irretrievable ruin and disgrace. It is, if the facts are as stated, a question of of illegitimate and unwarranted interference with the internal administration of an Indian State. Let Government, therefore, give a plain answer and set at rest the feelings of resentment which have been justly roused among the people of Kathiawad.

## Notes of the Day.

**The Bark and the Bite.**

When Parliament meets to-morrow, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald will have a well-advertised fight with the anti-Russian faction which now consists of Conservatives in sentimental distress and Liberals in vociferous frenzy. Mr. Asquith and Mr. Lloyd George have denounced the Treaty and the Loan, but the rabble behind are divided as to the wisdom of incurring a critical division with its consequence of a General Election. While willing to strike, they are afraid of inflicting a fatal wound on the enemy who plagiarises Liberal methods and carefully avoids dangerous ventures according to its Socialist creeds. It is exasperating to Liberals to be kept out of office by a Party which follows its orthodox practice of duplimacy at home and abroad. The chief deficiency of Labour was once considered to be its insular conception of politics, but curiously enough it is in the region of European politics that Labour has been winning its laurels. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald has half won the cause of the Russian Loan by announcing that it will be devoted to the placing of contracts and orders in Britain, an argument which tells with Englishmen. The Liberals, after squandering millions of pounds in backing anti-Soviet adventurers, have to sing small when a comparatively small loan is mentioned as a lucrative bargain in the Russian Treaty. If Liberals and Conservatives unite in the voting, Labour will have to appeal to the country. The party-position in Parliament is as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Conservatives | ..... | 257 |
| Labour | ..... | 192 |
| Liberals | ..... | 158 |
| Independents | ..... | 5 |
| Nationalists | ..... | 2 |
| Sinn Fein | ..... | 1 |

Thus out of a total of 615, Liberals alone are powerful enough to unseat Labour, but the Liberal Party is, in spite of the resonant bravado of its leaders, split from top to bottom on the Russian issue. Party managers will, on calculation of consequences, probably steer clear of a fatal division, and let Mr. MacDonald have the opportunity of a debating triumph.

**A Troubled Phantom.**

Good fortune dogged the steps of Lord Long of Wraxall all the days of his life, but he managed to slouch his way along without profiting by opportunity. A man of moderate abilities and a bullet-headed Tory, he took himself very seriously when forty-four years ago he stepped into the House of Commons on the strength of ancestral connections. He remained there until he was kicked up-stairs by Mr. Lloyd George and left to lament his gout among the noble lords of the Realm. More than a generation ago, Mr. Walter Long came into prominence as a champion of agricultural interests, but he lacked the portly earnestness of Viscount Chaplin who captivated the British public by his picturesque devotion to good living and sport. Mr. Long was President of the Board of Agriculture in 1895, when he signalised his elevation to office by a campaign against hydrophobia. With great tenacity he fought popular prejudice in favour of stray dogs, and then subsided into obscurity until his redemption by Earl Balfour in 1905. He was summoned to function in place of George Wyndham, Irish Secretary, whom the Premier deserted in a sore predicament. All his life, Lord Long suffered from a touch of Ulsteria, but that did not disqualify him for office during the War. He will probably be remembered for his sorry candidature for Conservative leadership on the resignation of Mr. Balfour in 1911. The honour lay between Mr. Austen Chamberlain and Mr. Walter Long, and the Party mediated by handing it over to Mr. Bonar Law. He was always pushed up from behind by Tory inefficiency, but he himself was too inefficient to enjoy his distinctions.

**Busy Ministers.**

Contrary to precedent, the Minister of Education figured as a conspicuous voter in the Senate when they discussed Dr. Paranjpye's resolution in favour of compulsory military training for university students. The speech of Mr. Hidyatullah, the hostility of European members and the share of Mr. Jadhav in the proceedings betrayed the attitude of Government. When Dr. Paranjpye was Minister, it was his principle to note the trend of discussion and preserve a free hand for himself as a member of Government, but Mr. Jadhav threw his whole weight in the division and scored an ephemeral victory. It is open, according to rules, for Dr. Paranjpye to revive his motion after the space of six months and bear down the far-fetched objections raised by the Official Opposition. The discussion was allowed to wander far from the educational value of military training as an attribute of good citizenship. Dr. Paranjpye is a member of the Auxiliary Force Committee, and he will shortly have opportunities of delimiting the scope of military duties on the part of university men. A prodigous amount of fuss was created at the meeting, with regard to the conscriptive liability of students on the puerile ground that a course of camping and drill produced soldiers in mufti under the imminent orders of the Commander-in-Chief. The matter deserves to be reviewed in its bearings as an educational problem with due emphasis on its importance as a measure for the development of health, open-air discipline and *esprit de corps* in the rising generation. The Minister must not be allowed to simplify his responsibility by swaying the Senate decision next time.

## STICK TO RUSSIAN TREATY

### ADVICE TO "RAMSAY"

### LABOUR GOVT.'S HOPES.

LONDON, Sept. 27.

Mr. MacDonald was departing from St. Pancras to deliver at Derby his first political speech since the recess when a group of men in working clothes shouted,

"Stick to Russian treaty, Ramsay, even if you fall."

Addressing a packed audience at Derby, Mr. MacDonald said his Government had not ruined the country but had proved Labour's fitness to govern better than others.

Referring to the convocation of Parliament on September 30th Mr. MacDonald appealed to all parties to come together to secure the fulfilment of the solemn bargain with South Ireland.

Replying to an interruption, the speaker said Ulster must be fairly dealt with equally with the South.

Referring to the difficulties of the League of Nation, the Premier said war must be outlawed. The Labour Government would yet establish conditions under which men would not fear war.—Reuter.

PROS AND CONS OF RUSSIAN TREATY.

Mr. MacDonald dwelt chiefly on the Russian treaty. He said he knew there were difficulties in that connection and explanations must be given. The speaker said he had been called a Bolshevist. Should he be called a Mahomedan, he asked, if he should make peace with Turkey? Proceeding the Premier said that Britain had secured many valuable concessions under the treaty. The Russian market would be reopened for our merchandise. The Soviet propaganda had been stopped.

"We succeeded," said MacDonald, "where previous governments had failed, in getting Russia to admit debts and in establishing machinery to fix liability which Mr. Lloyd George had levied during the war on Russia which consequently made a counter-claim. We have not settled claims but have drafted a document which we believe will settle them.

Mr. MacDonald declared "We are not giving a loan to Russia but only guaranteering a loan the purposes of which have been clearly defined." He ridiculed the suggestion that the loan was for a hundred million sterling. That was the amount which Mr. Lloyd George had got on his conscience (laughter). Not one-third of that amount had ever been mentioned. The loan would be largely spent in purchasing goods and materials in Britain. It was impossible to bring about peace in Europe if Russia was left out. That was the biggest reason for the treaty. "We won't ask the House of Commons for a blank cheque. If the House of Commons does not permit us to make the treaty, it had better pass a vote of censure on us."

He did not think the country wanted to break the treaty. "But" said Mr. MacDonald in conclusion, "if we are forced to go, we shall go to the public platform" (cheers.)

## "AGREEMENT BETWEEN SO VIET & CHANG-TSOLIN."

### CHINESE FOREIGN OFFICE'S PROTEST

LONDON, Sept. 26.

Peking.—The Foreign Office has protested to the Soviet Embassy against a reported agreement between the Soviet and Chang-Tsolin. The Foreign Office has pointed out that Chang-Tsolin is openly rebelling against the Government and declared that China will never recognise the agreement. On the other hand, Russian semi-official quarters state that the agreement is an exact repetition of the Russo-Chinese agreement of May 31st. —Reuter.

## ASSURANCE OF PROTECTING FOREIGN LIVES.

### WUPEIFU'S PROCLAMATION.

LONDON, Sept. 26.

Wupeifu has issued a proclamation that he will fully protect foreign lives and property in accordance with the Treaties.—Reuter.

## DUNLOP RUBBER CO., LTD.

### A SCHEME OF REORGANIZATION.

LONDON, Sept. 26.

An extraordinary meeting of the shareholders of Messrs. Dunlop Rubber Company, Ld., has approved of a scheme of reorganisation of Company's capital whereby its capital will be first reduced from twenty millions sterling to 9,472,000 sterling, and then increased to twenty millions by the creation of 31,582,000 new ordinary shares of eighty pence each.—Reuter.

## HERR HITLER TO BE RELEASED.

LONDON, Sept. 26.

Berlin.—The Munish Provincial Court has conditionally released Herr Hitler and Colonel Kriebel from 1st October.

A cable from Munich dated 1st April stated Hitler, Pochner, Kriebel and Weber were sentenced to five years detention in a fortress. The prisoners will be conditionally released after six months.—Reuter.

The third session of the C. P. and Berar Marwari Agrawal Conference will be held at Akola on the 17th and 18th October 1924.

At Swansea, New Zealand, All Blacks beat Swansea, by 39 points to 3.—Reuter.

# "CANNOT RECALL FAST."

# CAUSES MUCH DEEPER.

## SACREDNESS OF VOW.

### WILLING TO ABANDON ON MEDICAL ADVICE.

### MAHATMA'S LETTER TO CONFERENCE.

### APPOINTMENT OF NATIONAL PANCHAYAT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Sept. 27.

The Subjects Committee of the Unity Conference met again this evening when after a prolonged discussion the following resolution which was moved by Maulana Shaukat Ali was unanimously passed.

"This Conference deplores the dissensions and quarrels that are now going on between the Hindus and Mahommedans in several places in India resulting in the loss of of life, burning and plunder of property and desecration of temples. The Conference regards them as barbarous and tenders its warm sympathy to the sufferers. This Conference is of opinion that it is unlawful and irreligious for any person to take the law into his own hands by way of retaliation or punishment. The Conference is of opinion that all differences no matter of what nature should be referred to arbitration or if that be impossible even to a court of law.

MAHATMAJI'S LETTER.

When the Committee resumed sitting after the evening prayers, Pandti Motilal Nehru, the President, said that he had received a letter from Mr. Gandhi written and signed in his own hand. He read the letter to the Committee and it ran as follows:—

"Dear Motilalji,—Moved by affection and pity, the Conference, guided by you, has passed the resolution kindly read out to me last night. I would ask you to assure the meeing that if I could have complied with its wishes I would gladly ha e done so but I have examined and re-examined myself and find it is not possible for me to recall the fast. My religion teaches me that a promise once made or a vow once taken for a worthy object may not be b oken, as you know my life has been degulated on that basis for now more than forty years. The causes of the fast are much deeper than I can explain in this note. For one thing I am expressing my faith through this fast. Non-co-operation was not conceived in he red or illwill towards a single Englishman. Its non-violent character was intended to conquer Englishman by our love. Not only has it not resulted in that consequence but the energy generated by it ha brought about hatred and ill-will against one another amongst ourselves. It is the knowledge of this fact which has weighed me down nd imposed this irrevocable penance upon me. The fast therefore is matter between God and myself, and I would therefore not only as you to forgive me not breaking it but would ask you even to encourage and pray for me that it may end successfully. I have not taken up the fast to die but I have taken it up to live a better and purer life for the service of the country and God. If therefore I reach a crisis (of which, humanly speaking, I see no posibility whatsoever) when the choice lies between death and food, I shall certainly break the fast but Doctors Ansari and Abdul Rahman who are looking after m with the greatest attention and care will tell you that I am keeping wonderfully fresh. I would, therefore, respectfully urge the meeting to transmute all the personal affection of which the resolution is an index into solid, earnest and true work for the unity for which the Conference has met.

Yours sincerely,
M. K. GANDHI."

WONDERFULLY FRESH.

Dr. Annie Besant who is leaving for Allahabad to-night and who went to see Mr. Gandhi this evening to take leave of him told the Committee that she had just returned after ing him and that he was looking wonderfully fresh in his little garden house. He really looked less weaker than what he actually was. He h been cheerful for the last two days.

The Committee is still sitting.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Sept. 26.

The resolution which was passed this evening by the Unity Conference was immediately conveyed to Mr. Gandhi at his present residence at 7 p m. by Pandit Motilal Nehru, President of the Conference. It is stated that the Pandit eloquently pleaded before Mr. Gandhi and requested him to reconsider his decision to continue his fast.

Mr. Gandhi, although he was extremely pleased with the resolution was not prepared to go back on his vow. He was too weak to engage in any prolonged discussion, but all the same he replied to all the arguments of the Pandit in a few words and often with a shake and nod of the head or some other gesture to convey his feelings. It is reported that after his interview with the Pandit he looked cheerful and pleased for the first time during the last ten days. He was to-day seen smiling.

It is understood that the Pandit's arguments were not at all in vain for Mr. Gandhi is said to have assured him that he would be prepared to reconsider his decision provided that his doctors expressly advised him that further continuance of his fast would be fatal

## "YOUR FAST HAS STIRRED MEN TO SEEK UNITY."

### METROPOLITAN OF INDIA'S REQUEST TO ABANDON FAST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Sept. 26.

The following letter from the Metropoliton of India was read to the Conference:

"My dear Mahatma Gandhi, I have read with deep concern the message you have published announcing your fast. With the distress of mind which has prompted your action I have every sympathy, and I pray to God that your suffering may achieve the purpose which has prompted it and lead men of both the parties to seek a true basis of unity and peace. I would urge you to consider that your fast itself cannot provide the basis of such unity, though t may star men to seek it, and that having as I believe accomplished this purpose you should abandon it. While I believe in the cause of right, that a man should be ready to suffer even unto death at the hands of others because the laying down of his life may be a most effective means of ensuring the triumph of right I would remind you this the weapon which threatens your life is wielded by your own hands and not by those of others, and if fatally used, is calculated to estrange rather than conciliate. As a Bishop who at his Consecration was pledged to set forward quietness, love and peace among all men, I have welcomed the invitation to take part in the Conference on Friday next. May this effort at conciliation which your action has called forth be abundantly fruitful in doing good to India, and may it convince you that your fast has accomplished its true end.

## NATIONAL PANCHAYAT BOARD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Sept. 27.

The Subjects Committee of the Unity Conference before adjourning for the day passed a resolution appointing a National Panchayat Board of 15 persons to enquire into and settle disputes between different communities and with power to appoint smaller boards or panchayats in particular areas. The personnel of th Panchayat will be settled to-morrow.

## BUILDING ANEW ON SOLID FOUNDATION.

### MAULANA MAHOMED ALI ON UNITY AND TOLERATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Sept. 26.

Mr. Mahomed Ali, Chairman of the Reception Committee, in the course of his address welcoming the delegates to the Conference, said that he was too busy with his guest Mr. Gandhi and that he had not even known that he had been elected President of the Reception Committee. If he had been remiss in the discharge of his duties, he begged that he might be excused. Delhi had not provided facilities for giving reception to, and entertaining, the guests as other cities like Calcutta and Bombay would have done. Although his guest (Gandhi) asked so little from him, yet he devoted all his time to him. Besides that there was very little time given for convening the Conference and they were all taken unawares on account of Mr. Gandhi's fast.

As one who was to open the proceedings of the Unity Conference, he said their quarrels were petty in the extreme and very often under the name of religion and all the bitterness and rancour and ill-will between the communities had unfortunately crept in the name of religion. It had been suggested to him that because all the present dissensions were due to religion, they should rid themselves of religion altogether. He entirely dissociated himself from this view as he had dissociated himself from the various communal quarrels. He said that these quarrels had nothing to do with religion. Others had suggested to him that there should be comprehension and conformity. He did not agree with this view too as it would add one more to the many religions already existing in the country. To his mind it appeared that no patched-up peace would suit the present condition of the country. He believed in every one following his own religion and not attempting to impose his religious obligations upon others. He firmly believed that toleration was the solution for this evil. They had expected too much from human nature and in this they had failed. In 1920, he said, they had all thought that unity was a solid fact and out of that unity they had expected true national progress, but they had been mistaken in their opinion. From this confession of their failure, he wanted to draw a lesson and build again on a solid foundation instead of on the apex of the pyramid.

Continuing Mr. Mahomed Ali asked how many of its rights each community was prepared to surrender in favour of the other. By surrender he did not mean a surrender of religious obligations. No community would make a demand on any other community to surrender any of its rights, but if such a demand was made there would be no peace in this land. The surrender was to be optional and self-imposed. Here he quoted an American, who had said, "I differ in everything you have said, but I shall fight to the last drop of my blood to protect your right to say it". In religion there was no compulsion and there was no common denominator. No Musalman could force his convictions on a non-Muslim, and no non-Mussalman could force his convictions on a Mussalman. Concluding he quoted from the Quoran the story of Cain and Abel to illustrate his argument.

## A NATIONAL HUMILIATION.

### PUNDIT MOTILAL'S ADDRESS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Sept. 26.

Pandit Motilal Nehru in his presidential address which he delivered in two different languages, Urdu and English, said that he felt that he was not in his proper place and that he was usurping the place of another and that the 'other' was Mr. Gandhi. They had met there in a Conference under the shadow of a great national humiliation. On the one hand they had internecine quarrels resulting in bloodshed, plunder and rapine and desecration of places of worship. On the other hand the one man to whom India owed all her present awakening was not present there for he was fasting as a penance not for any of his own sins but for the sins of the land. Meetings of Hindus and Mussalmans had been held all over the country and resolutions had been passed during the last few years. He would not say that these resolutions had not been acted upon. All that had been done during the last twent years had come to nothing.

He then read a statement of Mr. Gandhi which had been issued twenty days ago and appealed to the House to held to conduct the proceedings in the spirit of that message. If it had been only a question of passing resolutions then they need not have met at all. It was a question of searching their own hearts and asking themselves whether they were keeping to the principles laid down by Mr. Gandhi. The first business of the Conference was to confirm the principles laid down by Mr. Gandhi. If anybody in the Conference disagreed with those principles laid down by Mr. Gandhi for the establishment of communal unity it was his clear duty to retire from the Conference and if there were a considerable number of people who disagreed with Mr Gandhi's principles of unity then it was high time for them to say good-bye to all hopes of unity.

He then moved the resolution (already sent) which he said was in agreement with the principles which had been laid down by Mr. Gandhi and appealed to the House to pass the resolution unanimously. He begged the House to authorise him to take the resolution to Mr. Gandhi and pray to him to break his fast and come and help them in the deliberations of the Conference. He did not believe that Mr. Gandhi could easily be persuaded to break his fast before the completion of the full twenty-one days even if the Hindus and Mussalmans could demonstrate immediately their absolute agreement in all vital matters; yet he would place the resolution before him for he felt sure that it would impart new strength to to him to sustain the fast.

At his stage, Mr. B. F. Bharucha of Bombay said that while he entirely agreed with the resolution, he wanted to make it more comprehensive by moving an amendment to it.

This the president ruled out of order saying that an amendment was irrelevant to the resolution before the House.

Mr. Bharucha pointed out that his amendment was not meant to striking a discordant note and it ran as follows:—"That whilst we fully support this resolution, we are of opinion that the subjects committee should appoint a committee which should place befor the Conference names of All-India leaders who should be asked to go round to the places affected and work as standing committee sparing no pains to check and counteract, the bureaucratic propaganda as well as the effusions of the 'inter-communal' press, whose writings have divided the country to a great extend." This amendment was, however, withdrawn.

Mr. Bhagwandin of Nagpur wanted to say something but the president ruled him out of order.

The resolution was then carried unanimously.

After some discussion about the election of members to the subjects committee, it was decided to appoint a committee consisting of the President, Mr. Mahomed Ali, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Lala Lajpatrai to select eighty members out of those attending the conference to the Subjects Committee which will meet at 8 o'clock to-morrow morning.

The Conference meets again at 2 in the afternoon to-morrow when definite proposals for Hindu-Muslim unity will be considered.

## SUBJECTS COMMITTEE FORMED.

### DISCUSSION ON GENERAL SITUATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Sept. 27.

About 80 representatives who have been nominated by the Unity Conference to form the Subjects Committee met this morning and continued discussion till noon. It is understood that the Subjects Committee discussed the general situation and did not consider any definite proposals.

Pandit Motilal Nehru, President of the Conference, announced at the meeting of the

(Continued on next page)

## THE FALL OF MECCA!

### IS IT CAPTURED BY WAHABIS?

### A CAIRO RUMOUR.

LONDON, Sept. 27.

Cairo.—It is persistently rumoured that the Wahabis have captured Mecca.—Reuter.

### HEDJAZ FORCES RETIRE.

### DEFENCE OF MECCA WEAK.

LONDON, Sept. 27.

Port Sudan.—The Hedjaz forces advanced, on 20th instant, in the hope of regaining Taif, but retired. They have secured no tribal assistance and consequently the defence of Mecca is weak.—Reuter.

### SEVERE BATTLE NEAR TAIF LIKELY.

### KING HUSSEIN RALLIES TRIBES TO HIS SUPPORT.

LONDON, Sept. 26.

Cairo.—It is reported from the Hedjaz that King Hussein has succeeded in rallying tribes to his support. He has given his son, Emirali, supreme command of the army. A severe battle in the neighbourhood of Taif is expected shortly.—Reuter.

### PLEA FOR SETTLEMENT WITH KING HUSSEIN.

### MUSLIM SUPREME COUNCIL'S APPEAL TO IBN SAUD.

LONDON, Sept. 26.

Jerusalem.—The Muslim Supreme Council has telegraphed to Ibn Saud urging the cessation of hostilities and a settlement with King Hussein, through arbitration, for the sake of the Arab cause.—Reuter.

### FRANCE AND TURKEY.

### AN ASSURANCE OF FRIENDSHIP.

LONDON, Sept. 27.

Paris.—A message from Angora says General Hougin visited the Prime Minister Ismet Pasha and assurances of friendship were exchanged.—Reuter.

### REVIVAL OF RELIGIOUS STRIFE IN FRANCE.

### CARDINAL'S LETTER TO M. HERRIOT

LONDON, Sept. 27.

Paris.—A revival of religious strife in France is threatened as a result of the French Cardinal's addressing a letter to M. Herriot begging him not to execute the decision to suppress the French Embassy at Vatican or strictly enforce the existing laws regarding religious congregations and urging the maintenance of the happy rapproachment between the Church and the State which the war had effected.

While thoe clerical "Gaulois" considers the letter will profoundly impress the consciences of all who are not blinded by stupid sectarianism, the "Quotidien" regards the letter as a demonstration of hostility towards the Government and provocation to civil war and urges M. Herriot to accept the challenge. The "Republican Genvre" says the priestly unctuousness of the letter scarcely conceals its threat.

### LIGHT 2 SEATER AEROPLANES.

### PRELIMINARY TESTS.

LONDON, Sept. 28.

The preliminary tests of light two-seater aeroplanes were successfully carried out at the Lympne aerodrome yesterday. 15 entries have been received. The Air Ministry is offering prizes, totalling £ 3,000, and the competition proper commences to-morrow. It is hoped that the tests will result in the discovery of a suitable machine for teaching embryo pilots cheaper and safer than the standard training machines used by the Royal Air Force, also types suitable for light aeroplane clubs.—Reuter.

### DIRECTOR OF INTELLIGENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 28.

The "Pioneer" understands that when Colonel C. Kaye goes on leave next month pending retirement he will be succeeded by Mr. David Petrie as Director of Intelligence Bureau.

## Official and Personal.

Lady Wilson presided at a Committee Meeting for Baby Week at Government House, Ganeshkhind on Saturday the 27th September.

A Gas Geyser gives a supply of boiling water for a bath in a few minutes. a gas circulator keeps water constantly hot and available any hour of the day or night: There is no tedious wait for no water.

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# PEACE PACT

## IMMENSE ADVANCE ON PAST PROPOSALS

## FINAL DRAFT.

LONDON, Sept. 27.

Geneva.—Benes submitted to the Third Committee a report indicating the final shape of the Disarmament protocol which is described as an immense advance on anything hitherto done.

The Article Six establishes an obligation not to resort to war and completes the article Ten of the Covenant thus making the Council competent to deal with every threat of war. The Article Seven obliges the signatories to abstain from an action calculated to aggravate a dispute and entails sanctions. Thus the Council shall be invested with full powers of an investigation into appeals against the violation of the protocol and shall also be entrusted with the duty of calling upon a guilty State to remedy the offence and deciding measures to terminate the situation threatening the peace of the world.

The text of the Protocol does not define the nature of preventive measures but its elasticity permits the Council to take measures which it may think appropriate in each case provided that any such decisions of the Council are supported by a two-thirds majority.—Reuter.

CONTRIBUTION TO ARMED FORCE.

It shall be the Council's duty to recommend to several Governments concerned what effective military, naval and air forces members of the League shall severally contribute to the armed force to be used to protect the Covenant. Each State shall remain in possession of its forces and the State itself not the Council shall direct them.

Benes explained that when the Council called upon the signatories to enforces the sanctions it would become a regulating ratner than an advisory body but not an executive body.

The report concludes by submitting the resolution recommending the members of the League to accept the Protocol, requesting the Council to convene an International Conference for the reduction of armaments at Geneva and inviting the Council immediately to appoint a Committee to prepare the text of armaments Covenant mentioned in the Protocol.

In course of the discussion Sir James Allen (New Zealand) said he did not object to the sanctions laid down but asked for an explanation of the position of the states not signing the protocol. He also urged that it should be made clear which states would furnish in advance information as to the forces available in the event of sanctions. Were they the States signing the protocol all members of the League? If these points were made clear he thought the protocol was satisfactory as far as New Zealand was concerned. If New Zealand did not sign the protocol, it would leave her under existing obligations only.

Benes furnished the explanations.

The Committee adjourned till the evening.—Reuter.

## JAPANESE AMENDMENT WITHDRAWN

LONDON, Sept. 27.

Geneva.—A correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" declares the crisis due to Adatchi's amendment (mentioned in a telegram yesterday) is serious. Unless a solution is found, all efforts made at Geneva during the past month will come to nothing.

The correspondent says M. Loucheur (France) generally supported the Japanese demand which Adatchi made unmistakably clear was in the nature of an ultimatum, and though Adatchi ultimately withdrew the amendment in view of the impossibility of securing unanimity in its favour. He announced that Japan made the most express reservations regarding the whole protocol, particularly the arbitration clauses.—Reuter.

## TEXT OF JAPANESE AMENDMENT.

LONDON, Sept. 28.

Geneva.—Adatchi's amendment to article five of the Arbitration Protocol is as follows: "Without prejudice to the Council's duty of endeavouring to conciliate the parties so as to be assured of the maintenance of peace and good understanding between the nations." Adatchi said there was a gap in the Covenant and it was their duty to fill it up. He hoped therefore that the Committee would agree to his amendment which was the result of a long and careful reflection. Finally Adatchi withdrew his amendment "under express reservations regarding the whole Protocol". The point has not yet been completely cleared up. Adatchi has not yet made up his mind but he will probably finally give way.—Reuter.

## MINORITIES AND THE LEAGUE.

LONDON, Sept. 26.

Geneva.—The Council of the League, at its private meeting, has decided to place, under the League's guarantee, articles of the Treaties of Sevres and Lausanne dealing with the protection of minorities as regards race, religion and language.—Reuter.

## SCHEME OF INTERNATIONAL RELIEF.

LONDON, Sept. 26.

Geneva.—The Assembly of the League of Nations has adopted a scheme for an international federation of mutual assistance for the relief of peoples overtaken by disasters, and has suggested the appointment of a committee to study preliminary questions.—Reuter.

## "CANNOT RECALL FAST."

(Continued from previous page).

Subjects Committee, that he had visited Mr. Gandhi and delivered the message of the Conference to him. Mr. Gandhi was pleased with the resolution and had said that his fast did not depend upon the resolutions of the Conference. That was a penance, but he wished to assure the members of the Conference that he did not intend to kill himself by fasting. If at any time during the course of the fast the doctors assured him that his life was in danger by reason of the continuance of the fast, he would break the fast but, if no danger of life was imminent, he would observe the fast for the full period of twenty-one days.

The President then invited general remarks on the present situation from the representatives present and among those who spoke were the Metropoliton of India, Mr. Authur Moore, Dr. Besant, Swami Sharadananda and Maulana Mufti Kifayatullah.

The Metropolitan said that the golden rule for the achievement of unity was "Do unto others as you wish they do unto you."

Mr. Authur Moore appreciated the efforts of all in this direction and said that every person who blamed another or an organisation for the existing dissensions should first ask himself the question as to how far he himself was free from guilt.

As the Subjects Committee has not yet drafted the resolutions for the Conference, the Conference has been adjourned till tomorrow.

The Subjects Committee meets again this afternoon.

## MEMBERS OF SUBJECTS COMMITTEE

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Sept. 27.

The following ladies and gentlemen have been nominated to form the Subjects Committee of the Unity Conference. Hakim Ajmal Khan, Swami Shradhanand, Maulana Mahomed Ali, Mr. G. K. Nariman, Sardar Mangal Sing, Dr. S. K. Datta the most Rev the Metropolitan of India, Dr. Annie Besant, Mr. Chikode, Mufti Mohammed Sadiq Sahib of Quadian, Mufti Kifayatullah Sahib, Pandit Hridayanath Kunzru, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Pandit Din Dayal Sharma, Khawja Hassan Nizami, Lala Hansraj, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Lala Lajpatrai, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Mr. C. R. Das, Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar, Babu Rajendra Prasad, Dr. B. S. Moonjee, Mr. N. C. Kelkar, Syed Suleiman Nadvi, Mahomed Shaf Hussein Ahmed, Dr. M. A. Ansari, Maulana Hasrat Mohani, Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Dr. Kitchlew, Maulana Shaukat Ali, Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel, Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram, Dr. Mahmad, Mr. Gandharrao Deshpande, Mr. Arthur Moore, Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, Mr. T. A. K. Sherwani, Mr. Purushotamdas Tandan, Rai Kedarnath Saheb, Pirzada Muhammad Hussein, Mr. Vithalbhai Patel, Babu Bhagwandas, Mr. Ramchandra of Delhi, Mr. B. F. Bharucha, Mr. S. M. Paranjpye, Mr. Chaudhri Muhammed, Mr. Abdulla Khan Minzarali Sokhta, Pandit Harihar Sing, Master Sunder Singh Lyallpuri, Dr. Murarilal Sunderlal, Mrs. Saraladevi Chaudhrani, Mr. P. D. Kakkar of Lucknow, Nawab Syed Mehdi Hussein Syed Jalib of Lucknow Syed Zahur Ahmed of Lucknow Maulana Sabir Ahmad of Deoband, Haji Jan Muhammed of Peshawar, Amir Bhamwil of Peshawar, Mr. Manilal Kothari, Dr. Choithram, Prof. Rachiram Shahani, Raja Rampal Sing, Pandit Gokaran Nath Misra, Vaman Rai Naik, Prof. Indra, Pandit Nekhiram Sharma, Lala Duniehand of Lahore, Chaudhri Raghbir Narayan Sing of Meerut, Mr. Shankerlal Banker, Mr. George Joseph, Hafiz Abdul Aziz of Delhi Mr. Shiva Prasad Gupta, Lala Dhanpat Rai of Jagroon, Khwaja Abdul Majid and a gentleman from Kohat to be nominated by Pandit Malaviya.

The Secretaries are Mr. Shuaib Qureshi and Pandit Jawharlal Nehru.

## LIVING LINK BETWEEN TWO COMMUNITIES

### AN ENGLISHMAN'S APPRECIATION.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Sept. 27.

Mr. Arthur Moore of the "Statesman" who came to Delhi to attend the Unity Conference left for Calcutta to-night.

Interviewed by the Associated Press about the work of the Conference he said, the Conference was slowly making progress and he believed that it would eventually be regarded as a landmark but he did not expect miracles and all it could do was to stimulate the right opinion. Mr. Gandhi by his striking act had focussed the mind of the country on the urgent problem of Hindu-Muslim unity and had turned a pious phrase into a genuine goal. Progress could necessarily be slow in a stubborn soil but opinion was always made at the top and would in time percolate into the mass minds through the Hindu-Moslem intellectuals. In the past, outbreaks of hostility between two sides amongst the populace had only reflected the veiled hostility and mutual antipathies of those who were supposed to give light and leading. Even to-day there were only two visible bonds of unity. One was the common hostility to the British rule; the other was the genuine and deep personal affection between Mr. Gandhi and men like the Ali brothers. The former was illusory and would disappear immediately if the British were eliminated. The second was real and was the beginning of better things. Mr. Gandhi was only a living link between the two communities. Therefore the phrase "Gandhi Ki Jai" had to-day a new meaning and importance.

Mr. Moore concluding said:—"I regard the passage drafted by Mr. Gandhi in the resolution submitted to the Subjects Committee of the Conference in which he urges appeal to the courts whenever arbitration fails as of the utmost importance. It is a sign of the healthier day which is coming. No one seems to believe any longer in non-co-operation though three years ago when the movement existed solely outside the Councils, it may have fullfilled some function of its own in stimulating mass consciousness. If so the need for it seems happily over."

## MOVED BY MAHATMA'S "VOLUNTARY PENANCE."

### AN ENGLISHMAN'S SYMPATHY.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Sept. 26.

A letter written by Mr. F. S. James of the Young Men's Christian Association of Calcutta to Mahatma Gandhi reads as follows:—

"May I as an Englishman offer my heartfelt sympathy in your sorrow. There is an impression abroad that every Englishman is a supporter of the 'divide and rule' policy, and does not wish to see any real unity between the two communities. Do not believe that is the case. There are many Englishmen—and I am one of them—who realise that India's only hope lies in Hindu-Muslim unity, and who hope and pray that in spite of extraordinary difficulties, union may ultimately be achieved. No one in this country, and certainly no Christian true to his Gospel, can remain unmoved at the sight of your voluntary penance. May I take the liberty of assuring you of my own humble prayers that the burden which is weighing down your very life may be raised and that the two great communities of this country may, in time, shoulder the load which one man can never hope to carry and live."

## KHWAJA HASAN NIZAMI'S MESSAGE.

### HELP MAHATMA IN HIS MISSION.

(Associated Press.)

Khwaja Hasan Nizami has issued the following statement:—

Muslim throughout India have received the news of Mahatma Gandhi's fast with great concern and deep distress. They have not forgotten the immense services that he has rendered to Islam and to the Muslims at a very critical juncture in the Muslim history. Although I cannot say I follow Mahatma Gandhi in all things, still I am in a way in love with his personality and with his love and truth, and being fully in accord with Muslim public opinion I feel it to be my duty to try to improve the situation which has impelled Mahatma Gandhi to undertake this long fast. I would, therefore, impress on my disciples and co-workers the imperative necessity of avoiding everything that may possibly harm the cause of Hindu Muslim unity. I trust they will do everything in their power to save the life of the Mahatma by assisting him in his great mission, and will in no case by word or deed cause him pain.

I have always been opposed to writing and speeches that are provocative and cause distress to others and have always advised my friends and those connected with me to refrain from them but at the present moment I would particularly emphacise the fact that such speeches and writings are in no circumstances permissible, proper or expedient, even if they are intended to support and strengthen the noblest of causes. I, therefore, trust that all those whom I can influence in any way would observe the greatest caution in this matter and would not even in reply to those of others indulge in such speeches and writings, and would thus avoid wounding the feelings of our Hindu brotheren whether Sanatan Dharmies or Arya Samajists.

## THE ROOT CAUSE OF THE TROUBLE.

### DR. GOUR ON UNITY CONFERENCE.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Sept. 27.

Dr. Gour who had come here from Simla and left for Nagpur last night, enquired by a press representative about his views regarding the Unity Conference said that he had not come to Delhi to attend the conference but in connection with his own university.

He was sorry that Mr. Gandhi commenced to execute his vow of fast which would greatly impair his health but was not likely to result in the noble object he had in view. He did not think that in the present state of the development of the country such a union was possible.

Continuing the Doctor said: "The demand for communal representation in the Councils and Services is merely an external symptom of a deeper psychology which actuates the movements of the two communities Hindus regard the social compact as part of their religion and so do Mahomedans.

Unless religion and social duties are separated there will be no union between the two communities. This means a complete change in the social outlook which can only be brought about by the divorce of religion and social system which can only come, such as has come in Europe, with the development of education. The real trouble in India is want of mass education. So long as the Mahomedans find their religious books as the sole guide for their action and the Hindus do the same there cannot be any social advance. Without social advance there can be no merging of communalism into nationality. I fear that this root cause of divergence of views of several communities is not wholly appreciated everywhere. The demand of minority for a substantial representation in the Councils and the services is incompatible with the true spirit of democracy. If the demands of the Mahomedans are conceded it means the rule of a minority whereas in all democratic institutions it is the majority that rules and the minority have to obey the majority. There is no such thing as protection of the minorities except in matters of religion and social customs bordering on religion. But on questions purely political it is the majority that rules the minority and unless the minority are prepared to concede this basic principle of democracy no democratic rule in India is possible."

CONSTRUCTIVE PROPOSALS.

What are your constructive proposals for the achievement of such a unity?

"It is difficult to make any constructive proposals unless the basic principles I have enunciated are recognised by both the communities. The constructive proposal is embodied in the Lucknow Pact and Hindus have loyally carried it out though it unduly favours the Mahomedans by giving them a larger representation than they are entitled to on the basis of their population. It seems to me that the real trouble in India has begun with the dividing of the electorates upon communal basis. If the Mahomedans retain their seats and agree to a common electorate it would eliminate one great dividing factor. I would also suggest the appointment of a minister for protection of minorities in the Central Government and the interests of the minority would thus be sufficiently safeguarded in the constitution of India. This minister should have a decisive voice upon matters affecting the religion and social customs of the minority. But at the same time while the majority will respect the veto of the minority the majority should still have a sufficiently elastic power to make an advance for themselves. I do not think any binding pact is likely to result from a private confabulation at any rate, any pact which is likely to be lasting.

Asked if it was his view that unity might be achieved by legislation and administrative changes he answered in the affirmative.

## MAHATMA'S LOFTY IDEALISM.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Sept. 27.

In the course of an interview with a representative of the Associated Press Mr. G. K. Nariman, the Parsi author and journalist of Bombay, who has come here to attend the Unity Conference, said that from Sir Dinshaw Wacha whose love for India as a whole would not persuade him to procure communal representation for the Parsi community, down to the humblest political thinker, every publicist in his community desired communal harmony. He emphasised that all barriers to peace between Hindus and Mussalmans must be demolished. But he frankly doubted whether the agnosticism prescribed by Russian, Bolshevism was not an evil of lesser magnitude than the periodic supremacy of fire and sword in the name of all the Gods and Saints of India and Arabia. Mr. Nariman was proud personally to observe as an Indian the high esteem and respect which the Mahatma's career had commanded from Europeans in the Middle East and he thought that if his dream of an Associated Asia, or at least of Aryan Asia, was to be actualized it was through a world missionary of the Mahatma's lofty universalism.

Concluding Mr. Nariman emphasised on denominational tolerance and pleaded for immediate cessation of all communal hostilities.

## IDEAL BEFORE "NAVJIVAN" EDITOR.

### MAHATMA EXPLAINS.

(Associated Press.)

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 27.

Mr. Gandhi has written a letter to the readers of "Navjivan" in which he says that he did not accept the editorship of "Navjivan" for love of either money or fame. He accepted it for touching the heart of the reader. He has tried to pour his soul into "Navjivan" every week. He has not written a word in it without keeping God as witness. He has not recognised it as his duty to write what pleases the reader. Many a time he has offered bitter pills, but every time either in bitter or in sweet pills he has tried to show what he believes to be pure religion and pure service of the country. He is fasting now to be fitter for that editorship. He has repeatedly said that non-violence and forgiveness are badges of heroes. He cannot interpret this religion of non-violence in words. It can be done so in practice. He is, therefore, now practising that religion. He has always written that if a single pure lover is born in India he can protect his religion. He wishes to be that man. He knows that there is great love in him, but there are bounds to love. He knows that his love is not boundless. He cannot play with a serpent. He is fully confident that serpent will stand still before incarnation of non-violence. He is examining himself and enhancing his love by fasting. He is showing to the reader his duty by himself doing his duty. It is useless if the reader fasts with him. That requires time and fitness. The duty of the reader is to accomplish three things he is placing before him in difficult forms. He is confident that the reader will get everything else from those things. Without doubting the advisability of his fast and without being pained at it the reader should pray to God that Mr. Gandhi's fast may terminate without difficulty, that he may again be able to serve the reader through "Navjivan" and that there may be greater power in his words.

## MAHATMA FEELING HAPPY.

(Associated Press.)

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 28.

A message received this evening in the "Navajivan" Office from Delhi states:—"Bapu had magnificent sleep last night and was feeling very happy this morning. He has not the slightest doubt that God who prompted him to undertake the fast will help him to complete it. He has still strength enough to sit up half an hour in bed to ply the wheel. He thinks he can spin longer, but he is conserving energy for the days to come. He wrote in his own hand the message read out by Pandit Motilal Nehru at the Subjects Committee last evening. He also drafted the resolution adopted by the Subjects Committee yesterday."

## MADRAS CITIZENS' PRAYER.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Sept. 27.

At a public meeting held under the auspices of the Andhra Congress Committee and the Andhra Swarajya Party, resolutions were passed praying to God to give Mr. Gandhi strength to come out with full vigour from his fast, wishing complete success to the Unity Conference and urging upon the Hindu and Muslim communities to work whole-heartedly to bring about lasting and real unity and re-establish peace and harmony.

PRAYER TO DISCONTINUE FAST.

The following message was sent to Mr. Gandhi by Dr. G. Natesan Mudaliar, M.L.C., of the Non-Brahmin party of Madras:—

"Madras views your fasting with great anxiety. Pray discontinue fast. Country can ill afford to spare your services at this juncture. Communal representation is the only salvation for India. Pray God bless you in your undertakings."

## MAHATMAJI'S ORDEAL.

### DADAR RESIDENTS' PRAYER.

A public meeting of the residents of Dadar was held near Khandke Buildings, on Sunday, to offer prayers to the Almighty for giving long life and strength to Mahatma Gandhi and to request Mahatmaji to give up his fast in the interest of the nation. Mr. K. Natrajan presided on the occasion.

Mr. Natrajan said, they all knew that Mahatmaji had inflicted upon himself a fast of 21 days with a view to end the conflict between the Hindus and the Mahomedans. That meeting was for offering prayers to the Almighty for health and safety of the Mahatma, who was undergoing that terrible ordeal. The meeting, as such, was more religious than political. When a saintly man like the Mahatma took upon himself to suffer for the omissions and commissions of his countrymen, God in His merciful way, was bound to create such an atmosphere and such a change in the minds of the people that would make for peace and good-will. It behoved them therefore to pray God in all humility to help the Mahatma in his noble mission and to express their gratitude to the Mahatma for imposing upon himself the great ordeal for their sake. It was not only useless, but impertinent on their part to request Mahatmaji to discontinue his fast, which he was observing after consulting his own conscience. Mahatmaji had taken to fast as a high sense of duty and the utmost they could do was to pray to the Almighty to guide the leaders assembled for the Unity Conference at Delhi in such a way that their efforts might bring about amity and concord between the two communities and thus persuade Mahatmaji to discontinue his fast.

Mr. Natrajan then moved the following resolution (addressed to Mahatmaji):—"This meeting of the residents of Dadar offers prayers to the Almighty God for your health and safety in your present great act of sacrifice and to love for your countrymen and conveys to you its respectful gratitude and hopes that you will soon be enabled to cease your fast owing to the satisfactory result of the Unity Conference."

Mr. K. P. Khadilkar in seconding the resolution said that he completely associated himself with what Mr. Natrajan had said, and remarked that the occasion was more for silent meditation and prayer than making long speeches. In the end Mr. Khadilkar asked the audience to send their humble prayers to sustain Mahatmaji in his great ordeal.

## MADRAS COUNCIL.

### PRELIMINARY AGENDA.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Sept. 27.

The preliminary agenda for the next meeting of the Madras Legislative Council which begins on October 10th contains several supplementary demands for grants to be made by Government on both the reserved and the transferred sides. Two amendments to the Standing orders will also be considered. One relates to the election of the President and the other to motions for the adjournment of the house for the discussion of matters of urgent public importance. The proposal is that debates should begin at 2-30 p.m. instead of 4 p.m. and close at 5 p.m. instead of 6-30 p.m. The Agenda also includes a motion for the consideration of the Madras Irrigation Bill, the Civil Courts Bill, the Pilferage Bill and a few non-official Bills, including one to amend the City Municipal Act to increase and regulate the supply of water for domestic purposes and another known as the Malabar Tarwad Amendment Bill.

Notice has been given of about 500 questions and of 50 resolutions, one of which recommends the removal of the sex-disqualification for membership of the Legislative Council.

## MADRAS CIVIL COURTS BILL.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Sept. 27.

The members of the Select Committee on the Civil Courts Bill held a meeting in the Council Chamber, to-day, the Law Member presiding. The Committee has made a few important changes in the draft Bill. It recommends that the number of Courts of all grades in the Presidency should not be increased by the Local Government without the approval of the Legislative Council and it opposes the provision in the draft Bill giving power to District Judges to suspend district Munsifs.

# BOUNDARY DISPUTE

## IRISH APPEAL TO "REASON AND JUSTICE"

## PLEA FOR APPOINTING IMPERIAL ARBITRATOR.

LONDON, Sept. 26.

An important statement was read by Mr. James McNeill, High Commissioner for the Irish Free State in London, at a luncheon, by the Irish and English journalists. He said that Irishmen did not recognise the right to opt for the British Government as the absolute right of any Irish minority, but a great majority of Irishmen recognised it as the most peaceful and surest means of obtaining Irish unity and ending the Anglo-Irish hostility. People in the Free State did not doubt that unity would come by agreement in due course, though it might be delayed.

As regards the contention that a pledge had been given to Ulster which had induced her to accept the Act of 1920, Mr. McNeill argued that Ulster in this connection merely meant the Ulster Unionist Association. Such a party pledge could not be regarded as a ground for casting aside the Treaty, and he regretted that at least one member of the House of Commons had already been discussing forcible resistance to any transfer of population of which Ulster disapproved, even if the Government of Great Britain approved of it. The people of the Free State were not appealing to force but reason and justice, and asking that the settlement of the boundary should be entrusted to an Imperial arbitrator to whom they offered no advice.

## 'SAVE ULSTER FOR EMPIRE"

### OPEN LETTER TO M. P'S.

LONDON, Sept. 26.

The Ulster Association has addressed an open letter to the members of the Imperial Parliament urging them very earnestly to consider the Bill to amend the Irish Treaty and see that justice is done and rights assured to Ulster by an Act of Imperial Parliament are not violated.

The letter declares that the attempt by means of a Commission which was not provided for until over a year after the Act was passed to take away any Ulster territory, is an unconstitutional, unjust, insensate and predatory demand. "The soil in Ulster is British territory and Ulster confidently looks to the British Parliament to see that it is not violated. -Save Ulster for the Empire".—Reuter.

## PERSIANS IN IRAQ.

### QUESTION OF DENOMINATION.

LONDON, Sept. 27.

Geneva.—The Council of the League of Nations considered the Persian request that Persian subjects in Iraq should be included in the denomination "Europeans".

Lord Parmoor declared that the matter was one for negotiation between the Iraq and Persian Governments on the basis of reciprocity and promised that the British Government would seek to promote such a negotiation.

Mr. Arfauddowleh (Persia) explained the Persian view.

The Council noted the statements and hoped that the negotiations would be successful, and further noted that it had no objection to make with reference to the Iraq mandate.—Reuter.

## SIR DADIBA DALAL.

### REPORT OF RESIGNATION CONFIRMED.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Sept. 2

Intimation has been received from London confirming the report of the resignation of Sir Dadiba Dalal as High Commissioner for India. The question of appointing a successor is under the consideration of Government, but in all probability an Indian will be selected.

H. H. S. "Cairo" (Captain A. H. Waller) of the East Indies Naval Squadron arrived in Madras on Friday from Trincomalee. She will stay here till Friday when she will return to Colombo. During her stay in Madras her officers will be entertained at the Madras Club, The Gymkhana Club and the Adyar Club.—A.P.

## PAPANASAM HYDRO-ELECTRIC SCHEME.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Sept. 27.

It is understood that it is proposed by the Government of Madras to start at an early date the investigation of the Papanasam Hydro-Electric Scheme in the Tinnevelly District with a view to co-operating with the Forest Department in an extensive scheme of industrial development and the supply of power for industries and domestic purposes in that area. There are great possibilities connected with the scheme such as the manufacture of paper pulp from eta bamboo which is to be had in abundance in the district.

# OPPOSED TO COMPULSION.

## MILITARY TRAINING TO STUDENTS

## DR. PARANJPYE'S MOTION LOST IN SENATE.

A meeting of the Senate of the University of Bombay was held on Saturday evening at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Sir C. H. Setalvad, Vice-Chancellor presiding.

The Senate spent about three hours and a half in disposing of half a dozen items. About three hours were taken on the discussion of Dr. Paranjpye's resolution to make it obligatory on every male candidate for a degree examination to undergo a course of military training. Against this there were four amendments, three being ruled out of order without discussion. The fourth one that of Prof. Naik recommending physical training for students was adopted but was again thrown out when it was moved incorporated in the original proposition. The discussion assumed a very lively interest among the members and Dr. Paranjpye looked very sorry when he learnt that he lost his proposition by only one vote.

At the outset the following four members of the syndicate were elected for the ensuing year on the syndicate:—(1) Dr. M. V. Mehta, (2) Dr. R. N. Ranina (3) Rev. John Mackenzie and (4) Mr. A. M. Khan.

PROF. SHAH'S APPOINTMENT.

On the motion of Prof. P. A. Wadia, Mr. K. T. Shah was re-appointed subject to the approval of the Government, Professor of economics in the University School of economics and sociology on a monthly salary of Rs. 1200 for a further period of two years from the 10th November, 1924.

Principal M. L. Tannan then moved:—

That the figure and word "(xiii) Commerce," be *inserted* after "(xii) Teaching," under the heading "Faculty of Arts" in General Regulation 31 (page 47 of the current University Calendar) and that the following sentence be *inserted* after sentence "Boardl (xii) shall consist of seven members," in paragraph 2 under the same heading:—"Board (xii) shall consist of seven members."

The proposition was carried.

Another resolution of Principal M. L. Tannan too was passed without a division, viz:—

That the following *N.B.* be *substituted for* the *N.B.* to regulation 72 of the B. Com. Examination regulations (page 99 of the current University Calendar):—

"*N.B.*—Graduates in Arts of every statutory Indian University and the University of Mysore, who have passed a degree examination with Economics as one of their subjects, and graduates in Commerce of other statutory Indian Universities, and the University of Mysore, will be admitted to the B. Com. degree examination of this University after an attendance of four terms at a College recognized by this University in Commerce, provided that graduates in Arts thus to be admitted pass in Accounting at the Intermediate Examination in Commerce of this University either before or simultaneously with the B. Com. degree examination."

MILITARY TRAINING TO STUDENTS.

Dr. R. P. Paranjpye then moved:

(1) That the Senate is of opinion that every male student should, before being allowed to appear for any degree examination of the Bombay University, produce a certificate that he has undergone a course of military training in the Indian Territorial Force or in some other manner accepted by the officer in command of the University unit as equivalent, unless he has been declared to be permanently incapacitated on medical grounds by some medical man appointed by the military authorities or by the University from undergoing such training;

(2) That Government be requested to take such steps as may be necessary to carry out this decision.

Against the above resolutions there were four amendments.

Prof. V. B. Naik's amendment ran:

(1) At the end of paragraph 1 of the proposition, *add* the following:—"and that in the case of male students thus incapacitated and of female students, each student should produce a certificate of having gone through a course of physical training suited to his or her individual case, from the Principal of the College to which he or she might belong."

(2) *Add* the following as paragraph (3). "That the Syndicate be authorized to forward this resolution immediately to the Auxiliary and Territorial Forces Committees in advance."

DEFECTS OF CITY LIFE.

Dr. Paranjpye in moving his resolution said during the last four or five years In dian Defence Force and Territorial Force were started which were giving a good account of their work. The university students joined the Indian Defence Force and latterly the Territorial Force and there was no doubt that they derived beneficial effects by the military training. The university corps too they all knew was in an excellent form and was doing useful service. He had brought forward that proposition because he was convinced that military training was calculated to have a very great effect upon the character and morale of the students. It improved both the character and the physic of the students. It was also a well-known fact that the Indian students were not as strong physically as they ought to be. The home life in this country was not such as to bring about the desired effect upon the students' physic and therefore the only alternative was for the University to adopt such measures as to stimulate the sense of discipline by military training and thereby improve the students' physic as well as the morale. The Indian students who came from villages were used to a sort of a rough and tough life but now that state of things too was changed and they had acquired certain habits of the city which had affected their health a great deal. In the present times, he said, in most advanced European countries compulsory military training was in vogue but in India military training was a sealed book to the educated men. His proposition was aimed at improving the physical, intellectual and moral well-being of the Indian students. He did not wish to introduce the question of Swaraj in their debate but he would incidentally refer and say that Indians would not have Swaraj unless they had abilities to keep it. He, therefore, felt that it was but right that Indians must learn how to defend their own country. Perhaps some might say that there was the League of Nations and so forth and there was no question of any aggression in the future. To this his reply was that human nature was not going to be changed so soon and so far as human nature remained, as it was, their duty was to train their young men for military service as the young men were the prospective leaders of the country in the future. During the last war it was found that new recruits were trained for military service in six months. If university students were trained in the course of their study he thought it would be a national asset. He did not like to speak on politics but he could not help saying that the present state of national politics would be changed in course of time and India must be ready for it when that time came. The Indian students' grievance so far was that they had no opening for military training. In England there were facilities for the university students for military training if they desired, but in India there was no such opportunity for Indian students and therefore it was their duty to open a military career for them. He was unable at the moment to offer any constructive proposals but it was the business of the leaders of the people, he said, to solve that difficulty by enacting legislature, etc. He did not think that the adoption of military training would launch them in a heavy expense but even if it meant expense to the university he urged the Senate to adopt the resolution as he thought it would be a case of the money being well spent.

Dr. J. J. Modi in seconding the resolution said history of ancient universities in India and Persia, etc. as far as 2,000 years ago showed that as soon as a child came to his youth he was given military training.

The vice chancellor at this stage ruled Dr. P. T. Patel's, Dr. B. H. Nanavaty's and Dr Viegas' amendments out of order and allowed Prof V. B. Naik to move his amendment which was seconded by Prof. Kolhatker.

AGAINST COMPULSION.

Dr. B. H. Nanavaty in opposing the resolution said compulsion in any sense was outside the scope of the university. The Indian Territorial Corps was a voluntary corps but he failed to see how they could compel the students to join a certain corps for military training. It required the changing of the constitution. All that they could do was to memorialize the Government to open a military branch. He did admit some sort of military training was necessary but that was to be done by popularising it and not by compulsion. Dr. Paranjpye had complained of the poor physique of India students but the mover of the proposition Dr. Paranjpye was a specimen of Indian students and had such a fine physique without having any military training that he thought there was no ground for Dr. Paranjpye to complain.

Miss Contractor seconded the amendment. She said in her visit to Japan and America she found gymnasiums attached to every school and college. Indian students got distinctions at the sacrifice of their health.

Dr. A. G. Viegas in opposing the resolution said physical training was just sufficient for Indian students. He did not wish to instil German spirit among the Indian students by giving them military training.

Khan Bahadur Gulam Husein Hidayetullah doubted the utility of the military training. Military training for the defence of the country, he said, was not the concern of the students but of the people. Besides his experience of the last war was that in case of emergency even illiterate men could be turned out as efficient soldiers in a few months' time. Anyway, he said, they could not give military training without opening Sandhursts in India on large scales.

Mr. H. J. Bhabaha said there was no doubt that physical training was necessary for Indian students. In American universities they had employed the Director of Physical education who had to issue certificates of physical fitness before the students were admitted for examinations.

Prof. Sahani supported the resolution. He said without military training they would not be ready for self-government. About ninety crores of rupees were spent on military expenditure by Government of India every year while starving other nation building departments and it behoved them to see whether it was worth while spending such a huge amount from the Indian exchequer when there were plenty of Indians available and ready to defend their own country. There was still the danger of Russia and the menace of Afghanistan and he asked how long India was going to be defended by foreigners instead of her own sons. He urged the Senate to pass the resolution.

Principal Hamil said compulsion to students would prove a nuisance. The present strength of the University Corps was 250 and he hoped in a few years a large number of non-commissioned officers would be available from this corps when it would be possible to increase the strength. If the resolution was adopted they would have to make provision for ten thousand students at once for military training which they would not be able to cope without a sufficient number of officers and the whole thing would end in chaos and disaster.

Mr. D. G. Dalve said compulsion in any form was not desirable.

Principal Mackenzie said if India was going to build its defence force this was not the way to do it. He knew a good number of boys who were not fit to be soldiers at all although there were some who were capable of undergoing military training. Besides if they adopted the resolution, the Bombay University would be a unique university in the whole world as there was no university which gave military training by compulsion.

Mr. A. N. Surve supported the resolution.

Mr. A. M. Khan in opposing the resolution said under the Military Act the territorials would have to go out of India for service and if the Mahomedans came to know this they would not be encouraged to go for higher studies and there would be a general draw back among that community.

Maulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed said the resolution was not practical. There were some castes in India who were peace loving and abhorred the bearing of arms. For instance Jains would not like to bear arms or kill even an animal and it would not be wise for them to enforce compulsory military training on all students.

Principal Paranjpye having replied votes were taken first on Prof. Naik's amendment and it was carried by the show of hands. The resolution was then put to vote in an amended form and was declared lost by a show of hands only 33 voted for it and 37 against. A poll was demanded and the result was 35 voted for the resolution and 36 against it. It was therefore declared lost.

The Senate then adjourned.


## HOW DO YOU WAKE

these mornings? Fresh and fit, or dull, depressed and ill-tempered? If the latter most probably your liver is to blame, for which trouble Pinkettes are the ideal remedy. As gently as nature Pinkettes stimulate the

PINKETTES

ver, dispel constipation, banish biliousness d sick headaches, clear the skin, purify e breath, prevent diarrhoea and dysentery, lieve Piles. The vegetable laxative made by achinery. Of chemists, at 1¼ annas the il. Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Singapore. Bombay Distributors:—Narotam Sirdhar and Co., A. M. Thakkar, bhram Ramji and Co.

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## CACTUS AS FODDER.

### EXPERIMENT IN BHAVNAGAR

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

In Kathiawar at present it has become a matter of serious question to maintain agricultural live-stock, owing to steady decrease of annual rains and consequent fodder-shortage. The principal causes of fodder-scarcity can be attributed to irregular rains and larger area of cotton crops.

Under such circumstances, cows, bullock and buffaloes are the first victims to fodder-famine; and to find out some substantial food substitute available at hand and practically very cheap, we have the recourse to prickly pears (natural food storage for animals). This material being very thorny, and absolutely uncommon for feeding purposes, people generally believe it to be very hot and irritant to the animal system. Owing to unvarified orthodoxy, cultivators would not accept cactus as a food-substitute in famine. Along with spines at their base, there are bundles of fine hairy thorns which make the fodder, in sight of people, more harmful than useful. Of course, they are right in their belief, but careful preparation of the stuff renders the fodder absolutely normal.

The Agricultural Department of Bombay has tried many experiments on this subject and ample literature of bare facts is put before the cultivators, but the mass ignorance renders it still unacceptable.

To find out whether cactus feeding is really useful, the Revenue Commissioner Rao Bahadur Keshavlalbhai of Bhavnagar State arranged to buy two starving cows for Rs. 2 each and sent them to the Dhola Model and Experimental Farm on 10th August 1924. From this date onward the cows were fed on the following ration of cactus namely 5lbs prickly pear pieces; 5 tolas gram or bajri flour 5 lbs green fodder cut finely; 1 tola salt, for five days and then gradually the quantity of cactus was increased to 20 lbs., and other inducing flour etc. was reduced. At present the two cows are each eating 30 lbs. of cactus and 10 lbs. ordinary fodder without salt or anything.

They have put on nice condition, run, jump and have ample strength, staring coat has become shining, dung with normal convolutions and of shining colour, urine of straw colour. We could not find even the least sign of diarrhoea or dysentry. The original owners of the cows want to buy back these cows for Rs. 10 as they now see some hope of milk. This is a very good advertisement for cactus.

Cactus can be prepared nicely by three systems:—(1) blacksmith's furnace; (2) side-jet blow lamp; (3) tongs to remove thorns. All the three systems are useful according to the number of animals. The prepared cactus can be chopped up by a butcher's knife and mixed with inducing ingredients as stated above. As gradually the animals are accustomed to the taste of the stuff they will relish it and will keep well in famine times. This fodder will suit best milking and draft bovines.

## A FOUL CALUMUY.

The "Forward" writes:—

To what depth of degradation some of our nationalist Journals who swear by Mahatma Gandhi have descended has just been strikingly manifested in a most scurrilous paragraph in the "Aranda Bazar Patrika" which makes the utterly false and evidently malicious statement that Srimati Santosh Kumari Gupta has given birth to a child and makes the foulest insinuation in connection with this fiction. We do not know if anything, even the public administration of the rod, is a sufficient corrective to the mentality here displayed by a Bengali writer in regard to country-woman who might be his mother. But should not the public take note of such disgraceful conduct and make society safe for gentlewomen against the public display of such a leperous mentality?

A correspondent wires from Budaun under date 27th, that Hazarat Maulana Shah Abdul Qadir Badauni with all his companions after performing the Haj and visiting the tomb of the Prophet sailed from Jeddah via Aden on 26th inst. They are due at Bombay on the 7th or 8th October.

## PROTECTION OF CHILDREN BILL.

### SELECT COMMITTEE'S REPORT

The report of the Select Committee of the Bombay Legislative Council on the Bill to make further provision for the custody and protection of children and young persons and for the custody, trial and punishment of youthful offenders and for the amendment of the Reformatory Schools Act, 1897, in its application to the Presidency of Bombay is issued.

Reasons for the principal amendments made in the Bill are given in the Notes on clauses appended. The Committee say as follows.—

Clause 3.—We have extended the definition of 'certified school' to include educational institutions which do not give industrial training, as it is possible that it may be necessary to certify such institutions in some cases.

The definition of 'place of safety' has also been altered. The word 'orphanage' has been inserted in place of 'police station" and provision has been made that a child shall only be detained in a police station in the contingency of there being no other possible place available. We have thought it advisable to allow a police station to be used for this purpose to this extent, as it has been represented to us that in some places to which the Act may be extended there may be no other alternative.

Clause 5.—In clause 5 an amendment consequential on the deletion of clause 45 has been made, and we have also deemed it advisable to restrict the powers conferred by the Act to courts not lower in rank than those of first class magistrates and juvenile courts. We have also made it clear that the powers exerciseable under the Act may be used when a case comes before a court by way of an application for revision.

Clause 7.—Extensive alterations have been made in clause 7 of the Bill: Part of subsection 2, and also sub-section 3, of section 27 of the Bengal Children Act, 1922, have been inserted as sub-clauses 2 and 3. The new sub-clauses make the procedure to be followed clearer.

The original sub-clause 4 has been made more definite by deleting the first half, the proviso of sub-clause (1) being applied to 'young persons' by the insertion in it of those words.

(d) of sub-clause (1) has been extended to include the case of a child or young person frequenting the company of a prostitute.

We have had some difficulty in amending (e) of sub-clause (1), but we think that, as amended, it applies to the case of the actual 'house' or residence, of a prostitute and not to any separate residences of other persons in the same house or 'chawl.'

The remaining changes are verbal and self-explanatory.

Clause 9.—Clause 9 has also been extensively modified. We have confined the penal liabilities imposed by it to the cases of wilful, that is, intentional ill-treatment or neglect of a child, and have reduced the penalty to one of six months, with or without fine up to Rs. 200. We have also added a new sub-clause (4) which is taken from section 37 of the Children Act, 1908, and which makes it clear that the parental right to correct a child remains unaffected.

Clause 10.—Clause 10 has been amended by the insertion of the words 'for his own profit' in sub-clause (1), to secure that the provisions shall only apply to the cases of persons who, for their own ends, cause children or young persons to beg, that is, to the employers of children as beggars. We think that this change, read with the power of exemption of any class of persons in any district from the provisions of the section, conferred on the Governor in Council in sub-clause 3, will sufficiently safeguard any hard cases which may be found, in practice, to exist.

Clause 11.—The punishment imposable on a conviction under clause 4 has been increased, from six months to two years, and the fine from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,000. We think this offence is sufficiently serious to justify this increase.

Clause 12.—For similar reasons, we have also increased the punishment awardable under clause 12 to three, instead of two years.

Clause 14.—The amendment to clause 14 has been made with the object of securing that a child or young person detained shall be produced before a court having jurisdiction at the earliest possible moment.

Clause 15.—We have thought it advisable to restrict the power of issuing a search warrant and a warrant of arrest under this section to magistrates, who under clause 5 will all be first class magistrates. It would not ordinarily be practicable for the higher courts to issue such warrants, and we think that juvenile courts, which are to be of a special character, should not have these powers. The substitution of 'wilfully' for 'assaulted' is consequential on other amendments in the Bill. Subclause 2 has been re-drafted so as to allow the magistrate to issue a bailable warrant in such cases: and we have also provided that the name of the child or young person in respect of whom proceedings are taken shall, if known, be inserted in the warrant.

Clause 17.—Some members of the select committee have represented that the powers under this clause might be abused by unscrupulous persons laying false information from malicious motives, and we have therefore inserted, after this clause, a new one framed on the lines of section 250 of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1898, allowing the magistrate who finds such an information to have been false, and frivolous or vexatious, to direct the informer to pay compensation to the person against whom a false, and frivolous or vexatious information has been laid.

Clause 18.—The changes made in this clause are intended to secure that in the cases of children or young persons, the ordinary rule should be to release them on bail, except in the cases of charges of very serious offences. A special proviso has also been inserted for the cases of girls under sixteen. This is taken from section 17 of the Bengal Act.

Clause 21.—A new sub-clause (5), also taken from the Bengal Act, has been added to this clause to guard against women who do not appear in public being required to attend the court under these provisions.

Clause 25.—We have provided for an appeal in cases under this section.

Clause 39.—The committee have thought it better expressly to state that before a certificate is withdrawn the manager of the school shall have an opportunity to show cause against such withdrawal.

Old clause 45.—The committee have thought it better to delete this clause principally on the ground that its effect would be to make a decision by perhaps an inferior court, final on the point of the age of a child or young person.

Clause 47.—The word 'endeavour to' have been omitted in two places, so as more definitely to throw the duty of ascertaining the religious denomination of the child or young person on the court: and section 39 (3) of the Bengal Children Act has been inserted as sub-clause (4), to ensure that a child or youthful offender shall be brought up within the religion to which he or she belongs.

Clause 52.—Sub-clause (p) of this clause has been added to, in order to give power to call for periodical reports on the conduct of children and youthful offenders who have been boarded out or who have been allowed out on a licence.

The Select Committee have thought it expedient to subject to rule making power to the further condition that any rule made under this clause may be modified or annulled by a resolution of the Legislative Council. The rules made will come into force at once, but it is left to the Council, at its next session after their issue, to annul or modify any of them.

MINUTE OF DISSENT.

Minute of Dissent by Mr. R. G. Pradhan, M.L.C.:—

I am of opinion that section 45 should be deleted. My reasons are: (1) the power given thereunder is likely to be abused, particularly in times of political agitation; (2) it is unnecessary, since, in case a manager of an institution, such as is contemplated by the section, wilfully neglects or ill-treats children or young persons who are in his charge or under his control, he can be dealt with under the penal clauses of the Bill; and (3) on the ground of principle. Government should not be given the power of inspecting private institutions of this kind, to which they give no financial assistance at all.

The avowed object of the inspection is to secure the health and welfare of the children and sanitation of the premises. Cannot the managers of the institutions and those who subscribe to their funds be trusted to secure this object? In case the managers do not properly discharge their duties, and wilfully neglect or ill-treat children or young persons in a manner likely to cause injury to their health, they can be dealt with under section 9 of the Bill.

## PETALAD SATYAGRAHA.

### COERCION WITHHELD.

We have received the following information about the revenue struggle in Petalad from a well-informed correspondent:—

Before 1905 under the original *Jarif* the Petlad people used to pay a sum which was 40,000 more than the amount settled by Mr. Seddon, the Survey Commissioner in that year. In view of this liberal reduction the Government of Baroda ordered the term of the settlement to be only 5 years. In 1910, however, this time was extended by 10 years more. In 1920, the question was started of a new settlement and the new rates which meant an increase of Rs. 54,000 (13 per cent.) on the settlement of 1905 or only 14,000 on the amount levied before came into force in May 1923. The official year of the Baroda State begins from August. So as the period of collecting the increased revenue approached, the agitation began. The leaders were sensible enough to wait and negotiate with Government and advised the people to pay the first instalment loyally according to the new rates. It was a very bad season and the monsoon hit Petlad particularly hard. The leaders pointed out to Government that it was wrong to start a new settlement in a bad year and that the proposed new settlement having been hurriedly rushed through should be again inquired into by a new committee of officials and non-officials.

NEW RATES RUSHED THROUGH.

Now there is no doubt that the new rates were rushed through. Usually the new rates are applied before march of any year so that before their *hapta* people can represent their case or relinquish their lands. Moreover the State Revenue Code says that in the year the new rates are applied the excess should not be taken but should be realised the year after. In the Petlad case the new rates were applied about the end of May 1923. The official year ended in July and the new rates came into force from August. So that the benefit of a year as contemplated in the Rules was lost to Petlad.

THE NO-TAX CAMPAIGN.

After considering the whole question Government refused to postpone the operation of the new rates to the year 1925 but granted suspensions and remissions on a good scale. only 17 villages being ordered to pay their revenue in full. In these villages the no-tax campaign was largely successful. However out of 3,500 khatedars in these villages 2,000 paid according to the new rates and 1,500 according to the old. But as these latter are all patidars and considerable landlords Rs. 90 000 out of the total of Rs. 1,40,000 to be collected was paid according to the old rates and Rs. 50,000 according to the new rates. At a later meeting of the Legislative Council the Dewan promised to consider the question of amending the Revenue Code equitably so that a full year's benefit may accrue to a taluka in the case of a revised settlement and to apply the amendment retrospectively to Petlad if the people behaved well. The rule has now been amended and the question of applying it to Petlad may in all probability be under consideration.

In the meantime Government wisely withheld all coercive measures. The pother that is now raised is entirely exaggerated. The general order regarding withholding coercive measures is still in force But, obviously, it cannot apply to Government officers who must pay according to the new rates. It has been stated that the Vahivatdar has been taking coercive measures against certain people. This, if true is clearly wrong. But uptil now hardly one or two genuine complaints have been made in the matter.

NO COERCION TILL JANUARY

Such is the situation. The attitude of the Government in the future is likely to be determined by the attitude of the leaders of the Khedulmandal. If in their forthcoming Sojitra Parishad in December next they agree to call off their agitation Government may be relied upon to give the full year's benefit to Petlad and to apply the new rates from 1925. If not, in all likelihood the coercive measures will be taken but *not until January*. As can be seen from the figures given above, a *majority* of the Khatedars have paid according to the new rates. Most of these are poor and non-patidars. In the event of a no-tax campaign this fact must not be lost sight of. Beside this, our people do not love a fight with the Sarkar as those of British India do. Their grievance genuine enough in all consciousness was magnified by the very bad monsoon of 1923. This year they have had excellent crop and would not like the prospect of losing their lands if Government push matters to extremes.

Finally there is no truth about the rumours that Government has ordered that coercive measures should be immediately put into force. The only thing that is true is that the instructions regarding coercion do not apply to Government servants and pensioners.

## H.E.H. NIZAM AND KHILAFAT.

### A MUNIFICENT ALLOWANCE.

### EX-KHALIF'S GRATITUDE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SECUNDERABAD, Sept. 26.

The Nizam's Government issued the following communique to-day:—

"The following is a translation of the Ex-Khalifa's letter written in Turkish expressing his gratitute for the munificent allowance of money recently granted to him by H. E. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad.

In the name of the all merciful and compassionable God we praise him and pray for blessings upon his noble Apostle. Your Exalted Highness Asaf Jah Nizam Ul Mulk of Hyderabad. Peace be upon you and the mercy and blessing of God greeting.

My dear brother, I beg to inform you Exalted Highness that I have received through Nawab Hyder Nawab Jung Bahadur gracious and kindly command on Imperial Bank of India.

From the bottom of my heart I appreciate and applaud Your Exalted Highness's Islamic zeal which by the grace of the most High God has manifested before the sincere well wishers and before the envious a genuine fraternal feeling. I especially pride myself upon the personality of an Exalted Islamic ruler who exhibits in such a generous manner the religious zeal of our Indian Muslim brethren which is a positive proof of the existence of the enduring ties of brotherhood in these critical and anxious days. Your Exalted Highness's gracious act is another proof, token and sign of the interest and affection felt by the Islamic world for the noble race of Ottoman Turks and for my distinguished ancestors who for centuries upehld and defended with their lives the Islamic Khilafat. I fervently pray that God the Most High may long preserve in happiness and felicity your Royal house and continually bestow upon your beloved country and your noble people eternal and divine blessings for the sake of the Chief of the Apostles. Amen. Praise be to God the Lord of all creatures."

(Sd.) Abdul Majeed, Khalifa of the Apostle of God from Aswiba Tabina, Tartia Friday 7th Muharram 1343 A.H.

## TARAKESHWAR SETTLEMENT

### FRESH DEVELOPMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 27.

Difficulty has arisen in giving effect to the Tarakeshwar settlement drawn up by Mr. C. R. Das on behalf of the Satyagraha Committee and Mohunt Satish Chandra Giri the terms of which had been filed before the District Judge of Hooghly in the case brought by some members of the Hindu community against the Mohunt. In this case three members of the Brahmin Seva applied to be made co-plaintiffs and as at that time there was no objection they were made co-plaintiffs in that suit. Subsequently after the terms of the agreement had been filed the Brahmin Seva expressed the opinion that the terms of the agreement were not according to the Hindu Shastras and the co-plaintiffs wanted to fight the case out. The original plaintiffs then filed a petition taking objection to the addition of the three new plaintiffs. To-day the District Judge passed orders holding that it was necessary for the ends of justice that these three new plaintiffs should be on record.

## SHAHJAHANPUR SITUATION.

### OVER 100 ARRESTS MADE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SHAHJAHANPUR, Sept. 26.

The situation at Shahajahanpur is much better to-day. Not a single case of assault is reported. The Friday prayers, were offered by the Mahomedans as usual in the Jumma Masjid which is in the centre of the Hindu locality but nothing untoward happened. At the request of the Mussalmans British troops were stationed near the mosque during the prayer. There is some excitement in the bordering villages but troops have been posted at suitable places and no one from the villages is allowed to enter the city.

Some trouble was apprehended at Tilhar, a subdivisional town about 14 miles from the city, but the Collector with some armed cars visited the town this evening and it has produced a good effect. Over a hundred arrests have been made at Shahajahanpur, and it is hoped that the disturbance is at an end.

Several shops were open to-day and many more are expected to be open to-morrow. Troops will be retained for some days more.

It now transpires that on Wednesday in the attack on the Railway Station when the Commissioner's car was attacked, Mr. Macnair, the Commissioner, was not inside the car. Only his luggage was there and a typewriting machine belonging to the Commissioner was damaged.

## SITUATION QUIET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SHAHJAHANPUR, Sept. 27.

The situation is now quiet and not a single case of assault is reported. Nothing untoward happened yesterday when Friday prayers were offered by the Mussalmans in the Jumma Musjid and at the request of the Mussalmns British troops were stationed near the mosque during the prayer. Several shops were opened to-day and normal business is expected to be resumed shortly. Over hundred arrests have been made.

# SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

September 27.
Axenfels, Hupers, Hamburg.
Varsova, Watson, Busreh.
Andijk, Voerbeuh, Rotterdam.

## DEPARTURES.

September 28.
Umvolosi, Edward, Dunkirk.
Aki Maru, Kuvashima, Kobe.
Begum, Clingan, Java.

## LOADING.

September 27.
Steamer Axenfels for Hamburg.
Steamer British Rose for Mahomerah.
Steamer Nenoah for Java.
Steamer Hogoluh Maru for Kobe.

S S Axenfels:—The Hansa Line steamer Axenfels, 3304 tons, Captain F Hupers, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Hamburg, with a general cargo.

S S Varsova:—The B I S N Company's steamer Varsova, 1956 tons, Captain J S Watson, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Andijk:—The E D Sassoon Company's steamer Andijk, 6292 tons, Captain J C Voerbeuh, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Rotterdam, with a general cargo.

S S Umvolosi:—The Graham T Company's steamer Umvolosi, 1855 tons, Captain W Edward, sailed yesterday from harbour for Dunkirk, with a general cargo and 1 passenger.

S S Aki Maru:—The N Y K steamer Aki Maru, 3672 tons, Captain Y Kawashima, sailed yesterday from harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Begum:—The Asiatic Company's steamer Begum, 3636 tons, Captain I Clingan, sailed yesterday from harbour for Java with ballast and 1 passenger.

## VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(SATURDAY, September 27.)
ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
2 Macedonia 5247 London 27/9 M M & Co.
3 Mulbera 5524 London 26/9 M M and Co.
4 Castalia 4083 L'pool 8/10 Grahams.
6 C of Canterbury, 3332, Karachi, 3/10, K N Co.
6 Karoa, 3607, Durban 1/10, M M and Co.
8 Pilsna 4915 Trieste 1/10 L Tristino.
13 Mirzapore 4135 London N F M M & Co.
15 City of Newcastle 4462 Karachi 26/9 K Nixon and Co.
14 Othello 3291 Hull 1/10 J F and Co.
10 Sardinia 4143 Japan 14/10 M M & Co.
16 Bradanon 3161 Antwerp, NF, T M & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.
1 Capodimonte 3544 K'chi 28/9 L Tristew.
3 Barpeta 1877 Basra, 1/10 M M & Co.
7 Gambhira, 3176, Rangoon 10/10, M M & Co.
10 & 11 Begum 3656 Java 30/9 T M & Co.
12-13 Jalavira 2853 Rangoon, 28/9 Scindia S N Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.
A Golconda, 3203 NF, NF, M M & Co.
C and R Hallerio 5217 Colombo 26/9 F F. C and Co.

## LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

### BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Malwa due about 3rd October, Agent P and O S N Co.
Caledonia due about 10th October, Agent P and O S N Co.
Maloja due about 17th October, Agent P and O S N Co.
Narkunda due about 24th October, Agent P and O S N Co.
Mantua due about 31st October, Agent P and O S N Co.
Naldera due about 7th November, Agent P and O S N Co.
Devanha due about 13th November, Agent P and O S N Co.
Mongolia due about 14th November, Agent P and O S N Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind due about 21st November, Agent P and O S N Co.
China due about 5th December, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.
Morvada due about 6th October, Agent B I S N Co.
Manela due about 3rd November, Agent B I S N Co.
Madala due about 20th October, Agent B I S N Co.
Margha due about 17th November Agent B I S N Co.
Naringa due about 15th December, Agent M M & Co.
Manora due about 5th January, Agent M M & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.
Elysia due about 4th October, Agent W & A Graham Co.
City of London due about 7th October Agent K N Co.
City of Harvard due about 16th October, Agent Killick Nixon Co.
Scindia due about 25th October, Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Nagpur due about 27th October, Agent Killick Nixon Co.
Massilia due about 7th November, Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Paris due about 7th November, Agent Killick Nixon Co
California due about 13th November, Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Genoa due about 14th November, Agent Killick Nixon Co.
City of Cairo due about 16th November, Agent K N Co.
City of Manchester due about 6th December, Agent K N Co.
Circassia due about 12th December, Agent Graham T Co.
Olympia due about 22nd December, Agent Graham T Co.

FROM HULL
Ariosto (not fixed), Agent James Findlay and Co.
City of Madras (not fixed) Agent J F Co.

FROM HAMBURG.
Wartenfels due about 1st October, Agent L Edward Co.
Birkenfels due about 12th October, Agent L Edward Co.
Nordkyn due about 20th October, Agent L Edward and Co.
Reichenfels due about 30th October, Agent L Edward and Co.

FROM GOTHENBURG.
Benares due about 8th October, Agent W and A Graham Co.
Simla due about 27th October, Agent Graham T Co.
Hemland due about 18th November, Agent Graham T Co.
Vinstra due about 7th December, Agent, Graham T Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.
Bovenkirk due about 30th October, Agent E D Sassoon Co.
Hoogkirk due about 10th October, Agent E D Sassoon Co.
Meerkirk due about 22nd November, Agent E D Sassoon Co.
Ridderkirk due about 12th December, Agent E D Sassoon Co.

FROM TRIESTE.
Gastein due about 7th October, Agent Lloyd Triestino.
Cracovia due about 18th October, Agent Lloyd Triestino.
Trieste due about 7th November, Agent Lloyd Triestino.
Pilsna due about 18th November, Agent Lloyd Triestino.
Fium due about 7th December, Agent Lloyd Trieste and Co.

FROM GENOA.
Genoa due about 1st October, Agent M Italiana.
Aquileia due about 31st October, Agent M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.
Kuarsbro due about 1st October, Agent F F Campbell Co.
Crisfield due about 10th October Agent Volkart Bros.
City of Venice due about 17th October, F F Campbell Co.
City of Boston due about 30th October, Agent F F Campbell Co.
City of Hankow due about 14th November, Agent F F Campbell Co.

FROM KOBE.
Borneo Maru due about 29th September, Agent O S Kaisha.
Altaj Maru due about 6th October, Agent O S Kaisha.
Sumatra Maru due about 11th October, Agent O S Kaisha.
Tamba Maru due about 28th October, Agent N Y Kaisha.

FROM CHINA.
Soudan due about 19th October, Agent P and O S N Co.
Sicilia due about 15th November, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.
Karagola due about 4th October, Agent M M Co.
Karapara due about 18th October Agent M M Co.
Khandala due about 1st November, Agent M M Co.
Karoa due about 15th November, Agent M M Co.

FROM BANGKOK.
Skuld due about 6th October, Agent F F Campbell Co.

FROM RANGOON.
Julapalaka due about 15th October Agent Scindia S N C.
Jalavyava due about 31st October, Agent Scindia S N C.
Gamaria (not fixed) Agent M M and Co.

FROM BUSRAH.
Bandra due about 3rd October, Agent M M and Co.
Barjora due about 10th October, Agent M M and Co.
Barala due about 17th October, Agent M M and Co.
Varela due about 4th October, Agent M M and Co.
Zavani (not fixed) Agent P S S N Co.
Ahmedi (not fixed) Agent E S N Co.

FROM RED SEA PORTS.
Jeddah (not fixed) Agent S M Co.
Englestan (not fixed) Agent A Nimazee.
Gorjestan (not fixed) Agent A Nimazee.

FROM CALCUTTA.
Sikh (not fixed) Agent T M Co.
Jalapa due about 8th October, Agent Volkart Bros.
Jaladuta due about 15th October Agent Scindia S N Co
Chakdara (not fixed) Agent M M & Co.
Ranee (not fixed) Agent T M Co.

## EXPORTS.

September 27.

S S Mirzapore for London:—4000 cwt linseed Volkart Bros; 40 bales sawn cotton B Meyer & Co; 250 cwt wheat middlings The Bombay Co Ltd;; 939 cwt gram Volkart Bros.

S S Oxenfels for Hamburg:—48 cwt sandalwood P Moolji 2600 cwt groundnut oil cake L Ebramji.

S S Pilsna for Trieste:—4000 cwt teel seed Ralli Bros; 1500 cwt rape seed Ralli Bros.

S S Pilsna for Venice:—2000 cwt rapeseed Ralli Bros.

S S Bradavon for Antwerp:—2381 cwt crushed bones Hollingshurst & Co.

S S City of Canterbury for Hull:—4000 cwt cotton seed Volkart Bros; 2000 cwt rapeseed Louis Dreyfus & Co;; 6500 cwt rapeseed Ralli Bros; 10000 cwt cotton seed Ralli Bros; 988 cwt barley Ralli Bros.

S S City of Canterbury for Manchester:—20000 cwt cotton seed E D Sassoon & Co Ltd.

S S Castalia for Liverpool:—1000 cwt wheat pollards The Bombay Co Ltd; 5000 cwt wheat bran The Bombay Co Ltd. 50 bales cotton waste Ralli Bros.

S S Castalia for Marseilles:—2 bales cotton carpets and cotton embroidery J Kimatrai & Co.

S S Castalia for New York:—200 cwt poppyseed E Virjee & Co.

S S Castalia for Glasgow:—2000 cwt linseed oil cakes N V Velmobomed; 120 cases oatmeal (7200lbs) R Pragji & Co.

S S Capodimonta for Genoa:—21 cwt gum arabic E Virjee & Co; 3½ tons old iron scrap Hardcastle Wand & Co Ltd.

S S Capodimonta for Naples:—8000 cwt wheat Ralli Bros.

S S Aki Maru for Kobe:—30 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co Ltd.

S S Aki Maru for Shanghai:—162 silver sycees boxes The Yokohama Specie Bank Ltd; 125 boxes dollars The Chartered Bank of A. and China.

## IMPORTS.

September 27.

S S Delta, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co—From London:—43 boxes bar gold; 9 boxes sovereigns; 25 boxes gold coin; 40 cases gold bars; 30 cases currency notes; 83 cases cheese; 25 cases boot polish; 200 cases whisky; 204 cases gin; 59 cases quinine; 61 cases champagne; 32 cases confectionery; 108 cases castor oil. 10 cases vinegar; 59 cases portwine; 228 cases wine; 1533 cases brandy; 77 cases biscuits; 50 cases disinfectant; fluid; 50 cases disinfectant powder; 17 cases rum; 30 cases gripe water; 150 cases fruit salt; 86 cases medicines; 30 cases hams; 30 cases becon; 50 cases stout; 16 cases copper wire; 180 cases copper ingots; 465 cases condensed milk; 84 cases preserves. 13 cases colour; 80 cases cigarettes; 1 package lubricating oil; 2 drums lubricating oil; 100 cases equipment cleaner; 32 cases oilman's stores; 67 cases emulsion; 21 packages emulsion; 206 bales old clothing; 195 bales old newspapers; 35 bales wall paper; 42 bales paper; 200 reels millboard discs; 140 tins glue; 1457 kegs paint; 160 drums paint; 200 drums solignum. 40 drums ship's composition; 120 drums yellow metal circles; 80 bundles yellow metal circles; 30 bundles steel tubes; 500 bundles yellow metal sheets; 100 d/bags whiting; 111 casks whiting; 1735 casks cement; 50 casks sealing wax; 50 casks tallow; 80 kegs white lead; 1158 plates spelter.

From Port Said:—3050 cases figs.

From Marseilles:—62 cases champagne; 325 cases vermouth; 150 cases brandy; 15 cases essential oil; 49 cases silk yarn. 19 bales silk yarn; 50 casks liquor; 125 bags almonds; 200 bags mineral white; 50 kegs litharge.

From Antwerp:—74 cases colour; 15 cases cheese; 50 cases iron ware; 79 pieces mild steel plates; 284 d/bags sulphate of potash.

S S Maur. Agents F F Campbell & Co Ltd—From Bangkok:—637 pieces teak squares; 885 pieces teak planks; 70737 pieces teak scantlings; 7519 bundles teak scantlings.

S S Karoa. Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co—From Durban:—641 tons coal; 455 boxes gold bullion; 35 bars silver bullion.

From Delagoa Bay:—757 tons coal.

From Mozambique:—135 packages lead; 33 packages zinc.

From Zanzibar:—710 bales sandalwood. 1978 bales cloves; 15 cases beer; 200 pieces wood.

From Mombassa:—1782 bales cotton; 405 bags potatoes; 29 mat bags cowries.

From Seychelles:—654 no. cocos de mer.

S S Vasna. Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co—From Busrah:—1 bundle gold bars and powder. 50 bags dates; 6211 baskets dates.

S S Hatimara. Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co—From Mauritius:—100 bags wheat; 79552 bags sugar.

S S Gambhira. Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co—From Calcutta:—6891 tons coal.

# THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 28.

Depression from Deccan lies near Surat this morning. It has strengthened the monsoon from Central India West to East Punjab and adjacent districts where some heavy falls of rain have occurred.

Rainfall has been nearly general in the West United Provinces, the East Punjab, Central India (West), the West Central Provinces, Konkan, Malabar, and the Bombay Deccan, and local in Burma, East Rajputana, the East Central Provinces, North Hyderabad and the North Madras coast.

A few falls also occurred in Upper Burma, Northwest Frontier Province, Gujarat and South Hyderabad.

Chief amounts are:—Rangoon one inch, Maymyo one and a half, Agra, Mussoorie five, Barreily one, Meerut, Roorkee, Chakrata four, Mukteswar six, Simla three, Delhi one and a half, Ambala, Kotah two, Surat one, Neemuch, Bombay three, Ratnagiri four.

Forecast:—Extension in Rajputana.

## RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

| STATIONS. | 24 hrs. to 8 a.m. of 27th Sept. 1924. | Total since 1st. June, 1924. | June 1st to 27th Sept. 1922. | 1923. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | In. Ct. | In. Ct. | In. Ct. | In. Ct. |
| Colaba (Observatory) .. | 0 67 | 48 36 | 72 87 | 77 77 |
| Fort (St. George's Hospital) .. | 0 50 | 54 65 | 66 32 | 81 55 |
| Esplanade (Gok. Tej. Hospital) .. | 0 49 | 53 65 | 66 12 | 74 82 |
| Byculla (J. J. Hospital) .. | 0 36 | 58 74 | 70 06 | 77 45 |

## METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, September, 26.

Means of observations taken at 6. a. m., 10 a.m. 2 p. m. 4 p.m., and 10 p. m.

| | |
|---|---|
| Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. | 29.626 inches |
| Temperature of Air .. .. | 81.7 degrees |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer .. .. | 78.7 „ |
| Dew Point .. .. .. | 77.4 „ |
| Relative humidity of Air .. | 87% „ |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) .. | 8.8 „ |
| Maximum temperature of Air .. | 88.9 „ |
| Minimum .. .. .. | 78.6 „ |
| General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight | E, WNW. |
| Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight .. .. .. | 112 miles |
| Fall of Rain .. .. .. | 0.66 inches |
| Total fall during month .. .. | 8.72 „ |
| Do. do. year .. .. | 48.35 „ |
| Additional fall of rain upto a. 10 a.m. of 27th Sept. .. .. | 0.01 „ |

## SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

| Day of Week. | Day of Month. | HIGH WATER Bombay mean Time. h. | m. | Depth on Still. ft. | in. | Day of Month. | LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time. h. | m. | Depth on Still. ft. | in. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Sep | | | | | Sep. | | | | |
| Sat. | 27 | 2 | 59 | 26 | 9 | 27 | 10 | 4 | 21 | 6 |
| | | 14 | 55 | 26 | 5 | | 22 | 14 | 19 | 4 |
| Sun. | 28 | 10 | 50 | 28 | 3 | 28 | 4 | 34 | 16 | 6 |
| | | 23 | 11 | 28 | 3 | | 17 | 2 | 16 | 2 |
| M. | 29 | 11 | 23 | 28 | 8 | 29 | 5 | 9 | 16 | 1 |
| | | 23 | 50 | 28 | 10 | | 17 | 35 | 15 | 4 |
| Tu. | 30 | 11 | 58 | 28 | 10 | 30 | 5 | 48 | 16 | 1 |
| | Oct. | | | | | Oct. | 18 | 7 | 14 | 11 |
| W. | 1 | 0 | 31 | 29 | 2 | 1 | 6 | 27 | 16 | 5 |
| | | 12 | 34 | 28 | 7 | | 18 | 45 | 14 | 9 |
| Th. | 2 | 1 | 12 | 29 | 1 | 2 | 7 | 10 | 17 | 1 |
| | | 13 | 12 | 28 | 1 | | 19 | 22 | 15 | 0 |
| F. | 3 | 1 | 58 | 28 | 7 | 3 | 7 | 56 | 18 | 1 |
| | | 13 | 53 | 27 | 3 | | 20 | 4 | 15 | 7 |

## DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 27th September, 1924, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear over the northwest of the province and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is generally in excess in the latter area. Maximum temperature was lower than usual in the whole of the division; the minimum was almost normal.

The United Provinces:—Mainpuri has had 0.57 in. of rain, Agra 1.52 in., Jhansi 0.66 in., and Cawnpore 0.57 in. Skies are lightly clouded over the east of the province and moderately to heavily clouded over the west. The air is generally damper than usual. Maximum temperature was below normal in the west of the division; the minimum did not differ much from the normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Kohat reports 0.72 in. of rain. Skies are heavily clouded over east Rajputana and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in the former area and in defect in lower Sind. Day temperature was generally below normal; night temperature was as usual.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Bhavnagar-Para has had 1.07 in. of rain, Neemuch 0.27 in. and Indore 0.42 in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Vapour in air is above normal in Central India West and at Ahmadabad. Temperature was almost normal except at Neemuch, where the maximum alone was lower than usual.

The Central Provinces.—Saugor reports 0.15 in. of rain, Hoshangabad 0.53 in., Khandwa 1.78 in., Akola 0.60 in., Nagpuri 0.36 in., Chanda 0.38 in. and Raipur 0.44 in. Skies are in general moderately to heavily clouded and the air is locally damper than usual. Maximum temperature was generally below normal; the minimum was lower than usual at Khandwa only.

The Konkan.—Bombay has had 0.67 in. of rain, Ratnagiri 0.53 in., Marmagao 1.30 in. and Karwar 1.27 in. Skies are heavily clouded and moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature did not differ much from the normal. The highest temperature recorded yesterday at Bombay was 88.9 degrees (3 degrees above normal) and the lowest 77.0 degrees (normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Malegaon reports 0.63 in. of rain, Ahmadnagar 0.41 in., Poona 0.88 in., Sholapur 1.08 in., Bijapur 0.10 in., Belgaum 0.42 in., Hyderabad 0.11 in., and Aurangabad 0.31 in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and humidity is generally in excess. Maximum temperature was generally below normal in the whole of the division; the minimum was as usual.

General Remarks:—The depression from the Bay lies to-day over the Bombay Deccan. It has again caused widespread rain in the Peninsula and the central parts of the country. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad, Malabar, the Madras Deccan, the Central Provinces, Central India West, and the United Provinces, and local on the north Madras coast. A few falls have also occurred in Kathiawar, and east Rajputana. The chief amounts, besides those already mentioned, are Mangalore 1.03 in., Calicut 0.29 in., Cochin 0.63 in., Trivandrum 0.58 in., Masulipatam 0.88 in., Bellary 0.28 in., and Cuddapah 0.42 in.

Forecast.—Rainfall is likely to extend in Rajputana, Gujarat and Kathiawar and into the east Punjab.

Daily Weather Telegram for 26th September, 1924, issued from Simla:—

The Bay depression continues to move northwest wards and lies this morning over Hyderabad State. It has produced widespread and locally heavy rain in the Peninsula. Rainfall has been nearly general in Central India West, the south (Central Provinces, the Konkan, Malabar, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad, Mysore, the Madras, Deccan, and on the north Madras coast, and local in Assam, Bengal, Orissa, Bihar, east Rajputana and Gujarat. A few falls have also occurred in Lower Burma, the United Provinces and south-east Madras.

The chief amounts, not mentioned in the Bombay Report, were:—Dhubri two inches; Jessore one; Dinajpur five; Purnea two; Parbhani, Gulbarga one; Raichur two; Mysore, Mercara one; Kurnool one; Cocanada two; Vizagapatam three; Calingapatam two; Gopalpur one.

## OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON SATURDAY, THE 27TH OF SEPT. 1924.

| STATIONS. | RAINFALL. Past 24 hours | Total 1st June to date | Normal, 1st June to date. | Departure 1st June to date. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Punjab— | | | | |
| Multan .. .. | .. | 9.15 | 5.03 | +4.12 |
| Rawalpindi .. | .. | 23·86 | 22.39 | +1.47 |
| Lahore .. .. | .. | 14.38 | 14.82 | —0.44 |
| Hissar .. .. | .. | 7.13 | 11.30 | —4.17 |
| Ambala .. .. | .. | 19.84 | 23.21 | —3.40 |
| Delhi .. .. | 0.08 | 19.92 | 22.44 | —2.52 |
| United Provinces— | | | | |
| Agra .. .. | 1.52 | 22.58 | 23.29 | —0.79 |
| Mainpuri .. | 0.57 | 32.20 | 22.50 | +9.70 |
| Jhansi .. .. | 0.86 | 38.93 | 32.48 | +6.45 |
| Cawnpore .. | 0.57 | 44.35 | 31.43 | +1292 |
| Allahabad .. | .. | 37.14 | 33.54 | +3.60 |
| Sind— | | | | |
| Jacobabad .. | .. | 1.50 | 2.28 | —0.78 |
| Karachi .. .. | .. | 2.25 | 5.89 | —3.64 |
| Rajputana— | | | | |
| Ajmer .. .. | .. | 30.99 | 18.22 | +1277 |
| Jaipur .. .. | .. | 37.45 | 21.57 | +1588 |
| Kotah .. .. | 0.72 | 45.18 | 25.67 | +1951 |
| Mount Abu .. | .. | 65.83 | 57.44 | +8.39 |
| Kathiawar— | | | | |
| Bhuj .. .. | .. | 7.20 | 13.26 | —6.06 |
| Dwarka .. .. | .. | 3.81 | 12.40 | —8.59 |
| Veraval .. .. | 0.06 | 15.42 | 17.35 | —1.93 |
| Rajkot .. .. | .. | 23.76 | 24.62 | —0.86 |
| Bhavnagar Para .. | 1.07 | 16.03 | 19.35 | —3.32 |
| Gujarat— | | | | |
| Surat .. .. | 0.09 | 41.89 | 38.18 | +3.71 |
| Ahmedabad .. | .. | 24.17 | 27.32 | —3.15 |
| Deesa .. .. | .. | 29.90 | 23.28 | +6.62 |
| Central India West— | | | | |
| Neemuch .. | 0.27 | 27.08 | 26.86 | +0.32 |
| Indore .. .. | 0.42 | 33.03 | 29.74 | +3.29 |
| Central Provinces— | | | | |
| Jubbulpore .. | 0.02 | 56.14 | 48.95 | +7.19 |
| Saugor .. .. | 0.15 | 38.49 | 40.54 | —2.05 |
| Hoshangabad .. | 0.53 | 38.17 | 44.26 | —6.09 |
| Khandwa .. .. | 1.78 | 29.66 | 26.07 | +0.59 |
| Akola .. .. | 0.60 | 29.20 | 25.15 | +3.05 |
| Amraoti .. .. | 0.03 | 22.03 | 27.47 | —5.44 |
| Nagpur .. .. | 0.35 | 51.27 | 42.19 | —1092 |
| Chanda .. .. | 0.38 | 31.46 | 45.44 | —1398 |
| Raipur .. .. | 0.44 | 29.74 | 44.27 | —1453 |
| Konkan— | | | | |
| Bombay .. .. | 0.67 | 48.36 | 66.41 | —1805 |
| Ratnagiri .. .. | 0.53 | 92.73 | 92.85 | —0.12 |
| Mormugao .. .. | 1.30 | 86.86 | 85.52 | +1.34 |
| Karwar .. .. | 1.27 | 113.45 | 107.45 | +6.00 |
| Bombay Deccan— | | | | |
| Malegaon .. .. | 0.63 | 20.36 | 17.88 | +2.48 |
| Ahmednagar .. | 0.41 | 18.34 | 17.03 | +1.31 |
| Poona .. .. | 0.88 | 21.24 | 19.61 | +1.63 |
| Sholapur .. .. | 1.08 | 20.02 | 21.07 | —1.04 |
| Bijapur .. .. | 0.10 | 11.46 | 13.39 | —1.93 |
| Belgaum .. .. | 0.42 | 42.88 | 38.08 | +4.80 |
| Hyderabad— | | | | |
| Aurangabad .. | 0.31 | 18.31 | 22.95 | —4.64 |
| Nizamabad (Indr.) | .. | 28.94 | 34.86 | —5.92 |
| Hyderabad .. .. | 0.11 | 23.50 | 23.94 | —0.44 |
| Malabar— | | | | |
| Mangalore .. .. | 1.03 | 130.83 | 106.06 | +2477 |
| Calicut .. .. | 0.29 | 135.39 | 86.84 | +4855 |
| Cochin .. .. | 0.63 | 130.32 | 72.28 | +5804 |
| Ceylon— | | | | |
| Colombo .. .. | 0.22 | 38.95 | 20.69 | +1826 |
| Madras (Excluding Malabar) & Mysore. | | | | |
| Masulipatam .. | 0.88 | 26.65 | 23.52 | +3.13 |
| Bellary .. .. | 0.28 | 15.01 | 10.42 | +4.59 |
| Cuddapah .. .. | 0.42 | 17.47 | 18.27 | —0.80 |
| Madras .. .. | .. | 20.40 | 14.83 | +5.57 |
| Bangalore .. .. | 0.02 | 20.65 | 18.50 | +2.15 |
| Coimbatore .. | 0.02 | 23.51 | 5.52 | +1799 |
| Trichinopoly .. | .. | 10.38 | 10.98 | —0.60 |
| Negapatam .. .. | .. | 7.92 | 10.13 | —2.21 |

# CAUSE LIST.

(MONDAY, September 29.)

## BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 46.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

3477-24—Shamrao M and H. Pitoibai Hormusji Bhiwandiwalla v Dinshaw Framji Dastur. In person.

FOR DECREE ABSOLUTE.

2459-23—Motichand and D. Balubhai T Desai v Tuljaram Chunilal Khandwalla and anr.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSES.

3308-22—Craigie B and C. Alice Maude Roberts and anr v A D Shanks, Little and Co.

3015-22—Dubash and Co, Toharmal Uttamchand v Bunwarilal Jeewanram, Kanga and Co.

3322-22—Mulji Th and Co, Maneklal Chaganlal v Govindlal Bhailal and ors. Jamsedji R and D.

3323-22—Daphtary F and D, Joseph Francis Raphal D Almeda and ors v Rajaram Tukaram, Amin and D.

3324-22—Tyabji D and Co, Chogmal Ratanchand and Co v Stanley Longford and Co, Surveyor and Co.

3330-22—Craigie B and C, David Campbell Paton and ors v N K Jayaker and Co, Motichand and D.

3340-22—Madhowji and Co, Kanji Ludha and ors v Purshotam Rattansy, Jamsedji R and D.

3332-21—Mehta L and Co. Dulabhbhai Bhagwanji v Popatlal Chunilal and others Vrajlal and Co.

3343-22—Payne and Co, Akbaralli Esufali v. Tyabali, Hasambhai Donadwalla, Smetham B and L.

3351-22—Nanu, H and Co, Mahomedbhoy Fazoolbhai v Pirojshaw Pallonji Mistri and another Mulla and M.

3378-22—Captain and V Manilal Gulabchand v Khimji Khetsy, Malvi M R and Co.

3379-22—Wadia G and Co, Thakersilal Nandlal, Brijmohan Pralhadke, Merwanji K and Co.

3383-22—Manubhai and Co., Tricumdas Meghji Joshi v Anant Raghunath Pathare, Vachha and Co.

3409-22—Smetham B and L R M Jassawalla and Co. v Tyabally Alibhai, Motichand and D.

3411-22—J P Wallace and Co. The Porcupnie Foundary Co. Ltd. v The Cutch Steam Navigaion Co. Ld. Malvi M R and Co.

3419-22—Shah and C, Tricumji Jiwandas v M A Gafoorkhan Sahais G and S.

3454-22—Merwanji K and Co, Shrinivas Balmukhand v Shivlal Ramprasad, Captain and V.

401-20—Shamrao M and H. The Official Assignee of Bombay v Vasudeo Govind Gadgil, Manilal and K.

2455-22—Motichand and D, Mansey Lakhamsey v Gangji Taleksey and anr, Madhowji and Co.

3474-22—Little and Co, Peter Harrower and Co v M M Kopti and Co, Rustomji and G.

3486-22—Dubash and Co, Dorabji Burjorji Masani v Ardeshir Burjorji Masani, Vachha and Co, Dubash and Co.

3503-22—Edgelow G W and Co, Alibhoy Adamji Peerbhoy and anr v Roshanali Mahomedali Rangwalla and ors, Ardeshir H D and Co.

3504-22—N C Dalal and Co, Narotamdas Ranchodji and anr v Kanji Ranchodji and anr, Amarchand and M.

## BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

FOR RECORDING ADJUSTMENT AND DECREE IN TERMS THEREOF.

4272-21—Madhowji and Co, Gunjaram alias Ganji Khatau v Mulji Shrichand and others, Mulla and M, Manubhai and Co., Madhowji and Co., Malvi M R and Co., Merwanji K and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

2910-24—Dallas and Co, Ramji Vallabhdas v Jamnadas Javerbhai and another, Bhaishanker K and G.

4642-23—Bele and Co, Ranchordas Pragji and Co v Gomtibai widow, Raghavaya N and Co.

2440-19—Motichand and D, Kasturchand Sakalchand v Sha Nathalal Hukamchand and others; Raghvaya N and Co. N C Dalal and Co.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS AND COSTS ON COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

821-13—Ardeshir H D and Co, Abdul Kadar Abdul Haji Dawood and ors v Bai Gulbai widow and ors, Payne and Co.

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

1263-24—Motichand and D, Dwarkadas Gordhandas v Tulsidas Kanji, Mantri and Co.

2301-24—Kanga and Co, Samirmal and Co v Chimniram Motilal, Mulla and M.

1370-24—Merwanji K and Co, James Stores and Co v Fidaali Mahomedali.

1203-24—Malvi M R and Co, Ramjivan Gajanand v Shersingh Raghubirsingh, Tyabji D and Co.

1927-23—Crawford B and Co, Swan Mills Ltd and ors v Ramanlal Jamnadas and anr, Pathare and Co, Khandwalla and Chh.

4756-23—Mulla and M, The Edward Sassoon Mills Ltd v Mathuradas Dwarkadas, Bhaishanker K and G.

2688-23—Mulla and M, The E D Sassoon United Mills Ltd and anr v Vithaldas Jugjiwan, Dabholker and J.

4784-23—Mulla and M, The Edward Sassoon Mills Ltd v Premchand Tribhowandas, Payne and Co.

666-24—Kanga and Co, Popatlal Amarchand v F Ruttonshew and Co, Ardeshir H D and Co.

614-24—Mulla and M, The Meyer Sassoon Mills v Jetha Mulji and Co, Edgelow G W and Co.

616-24—Mulla and M, The Edward Sassoon Mills Ltd v Jetha Mulji and Co, Edgelow G W and Co.

813-24—Mulla and M, The Edward Sassoon Mills Ltd v Jamnadas Vassanji, Edgelow G W and Co.

4679-23—Mulla and M, Chimanram Motilal v Gangaram Dwarkadas, Khandwalla and Chh.

1006-24—Little and Co, W Royle and anr (Royle and Binn) v N Buch and Co, N C Dalal and Co.

1128-24—Craigie B and Co, W A Graham and Co v Oomer Guju Silloo, Ardeshir H D and Co.

73-23—Madhowji and Co, Shrikisson Ruyia v Tullackchand Shapurji and anr, Bhaishanker K and G.

2127-24—Shamrao M and H, Vassonji Khimji and Co v The Whittle Spg and Wvg Mfg Co Ltd and anr, Bhaishanker K and G.

2139-24—Payne and Co, Ahmed bin Yoosuf Abushagar Arab v Meghji Champsey, Motichand and D.

2124-24—N C Dalal and Co, Haji Sakur Ganny v P N Sagar and Co, Shamrao M and H.

2234-23—Mulla and M, The E D Sassoon United Mills Ltd v Chainrai Uttamchand Ardeshir H D and Co.

2193-24—Thakoredas and Co, Esabhai Abdul Kadir Vassi v B B and C I Railway, Crawford B and Co.

2348-24—N C Dalal and Co, Mahomed Hoosein Dehdasi v Haji Syed Abdul Cassum Yezdi, Edgelow G W and Co.


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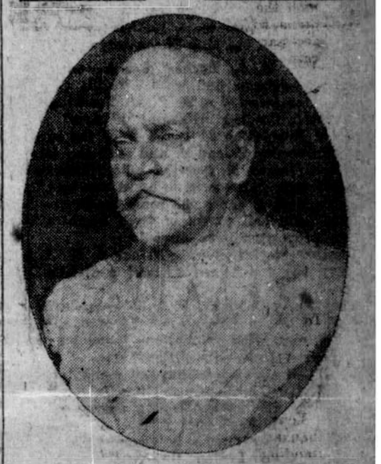
The late Hon. Mr. Bhupendra Nath Basu



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## MR. FRANK OLIVEIRA,

RETIRING ACTING CHIEF PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE.

A reference to the services of Mr. Frank Oliveira, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, was made on Saturday on the eve of his going on leave prior to retirement by Senior Members of the Bar. There was a large number of members of the legal profession in the Court, prominent among whom were Mr. S. G. Wellinker, Bar-at-Law, Mr. Bowen, Public Prosecutor, Mr. Ferreira, Solicitor, Mr. Philip Godinho, Mr. K. F. Nariman, Mr. Kanuga and Mr. Vicaji, Bar-at-Law.

Mr. S. G. Wellinker, Bar-at-Law, said that as a member of the English Bar who had the opportunity of seeing Mr. Frank Oliveira work as a Magistrate for the last 12 or 13 years, he was glad to congratulate Mr. Oliveira on his signal success. The presence of such a large number of members of the Bar was in itself an eloquent testimony to Mr. Oliveira's successful career on the Bench, a bench which had been occupied by great men before, whose names were remembered with great respect and admiration by the Bar. Mr. Frank Oliveira had maintained the best traditions of his predecessors and as such, the speaker was confident that he was reciprocating the feelings of every one present when he said that Mr. Oliveira's name, too would be remembered with equal respect. In the end, Mr. Wellinker said that they looked forward to his returning back to Bar where the speaker wished him a still more successful and brilliant career.

After other members of the Bar and Supdt. Jones had referred to Mr. Frank Oliveira's services in appreciative and flattering terms, Mr. Frank Oliveira by way of reply said that he did not find adequate words to thank the members of the Bar for the very kind words in which they had referred to him. The speaker had always tried to live up to the high traditions of the Bench in order to maintain the prestige of the Bar from which he rose to the high position. He would always carry with him the good wishes of the Bar as a part of his most cherished and pleasant memories.

Weather and Crop Report:—

United Provinces, western circle, 24th September:—There was no rain during the week except occasional light showers in some places. Condition of standing crops is fair except in flooded areas in Agra district.—A. P.

It is announced in Friday's Punjab Gazette that the Civil Secretariat of Punjab Government will close at Simla on the afternoon of 15th October.—A. P.

## NATIONAL MEDICAL COLLEGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—We thank you very much for referring the letter of Mr. Sapre to us before giving it a publication. We have replied to Mr. Sapre a copy of which is attached berewith for your information. When anything as regards the negotiations with the college of Physicians and surgeons is settled, either in the affirmative or negative, we will certainly make an announcement in the papers for public information. You can realise our position of being forced to make a statement publicly before being certain about it. We have been replying to several guardians and parents and we propose to write to them a preliminary letter of information on such and similar points.—Yours, etc.,

M. G. KALE,
Secretary,
National Medical College Council,
Bombay.

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To
The President,
National Medical College Council,
Byculla, Bombay.

Dear Sir,

My son Mr. M. R. Sapre, tells me that you have been saying to the students of your College that everything has been changed now, including the constitution of the College, and that you can break the College if you like.

I should like to know, before I decide whether I should continue my son in your college, whether

(1) You have agreed to accept L.C.P.S. as the minimum qualification for passing out from the College,

(2) whether you are going to keep Ayurveda as an *integral part* of the College curriculum.

(3) whether in case your answer to No. 1 is in the affirmative you are going to reduce your standard to the present L.C.P.S. or Hospital Assistant Course.

I shall be glad to have an early answer, and I am sending this letter to the press with the hope that other parents and guardians will try to elicit from you this very necessary information. We have waited in vain for the last six weeks.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) R. S. SAPRE.
Bombay, 20th Sept., 1924.
71, Kalbadevi Road.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I shall be obliged if you will kindly publish the above letter in the interests of the students of National Medical College, Yours, etc.—

R. S. SAPRE.
71, Kalbadevi Road,
Bombay, 20th September, 1924.

To
Mr. R. S. Sapre,
71, Kalbadevi Road,
Bombay.

Dear Sir,

Your letter of 20th instant received with thanks. I think there is some misunderstanding in the introductory para of your letter. There is no change in the constitution of the College and so far as I can say none is likely, except that the college is being registered under the Company's Act as a charitable institute.

As regards para (1) it would have been better, if you had seen any of the College authorities and got the matter explained. As things stand at present, the college is seeking affiliation to the College of Physicians and Surgeons for L.C.P.S. and M.C.P.S. Examinations. As negotiations are going on, neither the terms, nor the conditions can accurately be stated. The college in its programme, wishes to equip itself sufficiently to be able to be affiliated even for the M.B.B.S. course of the Bombay University. It is therefore, a matter of sufficient funds and proper equipment, which, the authorities hope, will be coming in from generous and sympathetic persons like you, when the institution is regularised.

As regards item (2) the Ayurvedic teaching is contemplated to be preserved in a better and more efficient form than now.

As regards item (3) it must have been clear to you that the college never contemplates L.C.P.S. as the only goal of its activities but as the medical law at present stands a minimum medical qualification at least is necessary for safe-guarding the interest of the young practitioner whosoever wishes to have it. There is no compulsion on any student to apply for these examinations. Further explanation than this can be elicited by discussion.

You will see from this that your ideas based on rumours are not substantially correct and hence we would always wish that such matters should first be found out from the authorities before running to the Press. As nothing is definitely settled as regards the conditions of affiliation, you will know that it is impossible for the authorities to make an announcement in the papers and leave the matter for discussion before the general public.

You can see any of us at 3 p.m. on any week day by appointment for any further information that you may require.—Yours, etc.,

M. G. KALE,
Secretary,
National Medical College Council,
Bombay.

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II

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The Education Board of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee is in great difficulties. In fact it has asked, I hear, the B. P. C. C. to call back the loan of rupees twenty thousand from the National Medical College, as the institutions entirely supported by the Education Board of the Congress are starving for funds. I do not know why this should not be done; as Dr. Sathaye and Mr. L. G. Khare, the two Congressmen connected with the College are now in a minority in the National Medical College Council and will naturally leave it the moment the College under the direction of Drs. Kothare and Bhadkamkar becomes an L.C.P.S. institution. The Government, of course, will be glad if the College will go to dogs and Dr. Sathaye's glorious work will come to nothing. But may I ask whether Prof. M. G. Kale, who teaches both in the National College controlled entirely by the B. P. C. C. and the National Medical College has also declared himself for Government recognition of the National Medical College? If so, and I understand he has done so, how can he remain a servant of the Education Board of the B. P. C. C.? The question is of some importance and ought to be given immediate attention to by the B. P. C. C. as it cannot possibly support teachers and professors who are by their action and opinion out to kill a national institution like the National Medical College. I enclose my card.—Yours, etc,

MEMBER OF THE B. P. C. C.

## GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, Sept. 27.

Legislative Department.—Regulation repealing the Northwest Frontier Province pre-emption Regulation 1906 (from the date to be notified by the Chief Commissioner) is published.

Home Department:—Captain M. G. Bhandaries services have been lent to the Government for employment in the Jail Department. Lt. Col. C. Kaye, Director, Intelligence Bureau, is granted six months leave from 13th October.

Foreign and Political Department.—Maharaj Kumari Kamala Raja's own Dhar Light Horse Dhar Infantry and Nabha Akal Infantry Units of Indian State force are also declared to be units desertion from which is an extraordinary offence.

Mr. W. Hayward, Assistant Secretary to Political Resident, Bushire, is granted three months leave and is succeeded by Mr. E. M. Sequeira.

Finance Department:—Mr. T. H. Worgan, Deputy Auditor General is granted two months leave. Mr. K. R. Sadasiva Roa is posted as DeputyAccountant-General, Bombay

Under Sea Customs Act Import Duty on the following has been reduced to fifteen per cent advalorem: (1) Silk Ligatures, (2) Elastic silk hosiery required for medical purposes comprising elbow pieces, thigh pieces, knee caps, leggings, socks or anklets, stockings and suspensory bandages, (3) Silk abdominal belts (4) Silkweb eatheter tubes (5) Oiled silk used solely for medical purposes.

Mr. W. W. Nind, officiating Customs Collector is granted one year's leave, Major R. Prince has been confirmed as Deputy Military Financial Adviser.

Education Department:—Dr. Shaw will officiate as Imperial Economic Botanist, Pusa. Mr. W. Mayes, Conservator of Forests, Burma, has been appointed Chief Conservator of Forests Punjab.

Army Department:—Col. L. H. Close is granted temporary rank of Col. Command while holding appointment as chief Engineer. Col. H. J. Kinahan Bamfield ras been promoted to Major-General vice Major-General James Jackson.

Industries Department:—Major F. Carlton Scott is appointed Assistant Controller of Stores (Inspector) Bombay. Lt. Col. S. W. Paddon has been confirmed as Director-General, Indian Stores Department, London. Mr. J. G. Smith officiating Deputy Post Master General, Telegraphs Traffic is permanently appointed to first division superior traffic branch vice Mr. J. G. Berrie.

## BRITISH ENGINEERING ASSOCIATION'S DIRECTORY.

We have received a copy of the 1924 British Engineers' Association Directory of members and their manufactures. The object of the Directory is to provide information of use to all interested in British engineering products. It contains the name, addresses, telegraphic addresses, codes, and full details concerning British manufacturing engineers, and includes practically every known manufacture. This is the sixth edition, and with the present issue of 20,000, a total free distribution of seventy thousand copies is reached. The British Engineers' Association is the recognised and representative Trade Organisation of British Engineering Industry. If any one requiring engineering products of any description will send full particulars of their requirements to the Association, a full range of quotations and particulars from the best British manufacturers will be obtained for them without charge or obligation. Such enquiries may be written in any language and should be addressed to, The Secretary, The British Engineers' Association, 32, Victoria, Street, London, S.W. 1.

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## LEAGUE FOOLBALL RESULTS.

LONDON, Sept. 27.

The following are the results of the football matches played in League to-day:—

FIRST DIVISION.

Birmingham 1, Burnley nil; Blackburn 1, Aston Villa 1; Bolton 1, Sunderland 2; Leeds 1, Huddersfield 1; Liverpool 3, Nottingham Forest nil; Newcastle 2, Bury 2; Notts County 3, Everton 1; Shefield United nil, Manchester City 5; Tottenham 1, Cardiff 1; West Bromwich 1, Preston 1; West Ham 1, Arsenal nil.

SECOND DIVISION.

Blackpool 2, Wolverhampton 4; Bradford City 1, Port Vale 1; Chelsea 2, Crystal Palace 2; Derby one Barnsley 1; Hull 3, Fulham nil; Leicester 3, Oldham nil; Manchester United 2, Sheffield Wednesday nil, Southampton nil, Portsmouth nil; South Shields nil, Middlesborough 1; Stockport nil, Clapton Orient 1; Stoke 4, Coventry 1.

THIRD DIVISION (Southern Section.)

Bournemouth nil, Brighton nil; Brentford 2, Aberdare 2; Briston Rovers 2, Watford nil; Exeter nil, Northampton nil; Gillingham nil, Plymouth 3; Luton 3, Bristol City nil; Millwall 1, Swindon 2; Newport 1, Southend 1; Norwich 1, Merthyr nil; Reading 2, Queens Park Rangers 1, Swansea 6, Charlton 1.

(NORTHERN SECTION.)

Ashington 1, Dranmere nil; Darlington 2, Bradford 1; Doncaster 5, Wigan nil; Durham 1, Crewe 1; Grimsby nil, Chesterfield nil; Halifax 2, Barrow nil, Hartlepools nil, Rotherham nil; Nelson one, Lincoln nil; New Brighton 4, Airrington nil; Rochdale 3, Wrexham 1; Southport 1, Wallsall nil.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

Airdrieonians 1, Rangers nil; Ayr 5, St Johnstone 3, Celtic 4, Motherwell nil; Cowdenbeath 5, St. Mirren 4; Dundee 2, Queens Park 4; Falkirk nil, Kilmarnock nil; Hamilton nil, Hearts 2; Hibernians 2, Morton nil; Partick 1, Aberdeen 4, Third Lanark 2, Raith 4.

## PRESENT DUTIES FOR STUDENTS.

ACHARYA P. D. DAVE'S PLEA.

Acharya of Jain Vidyalaya delivered a lecture on "Present Duties for Students," to his students' meeting at the Kachhi Sthanak Vashi Vidyalaya, Chinchpokly, Bombay, on Friday last:—"Dear Students, some of you will leaders and lead the country on the right path. At present you are young and your duty is to learn along with other daily routine. Still you should bear in mind that you bear bravely all the troubles that fall on you not minding anyone telling the truth whether it hurts the feelings of the person or not. You should also bear in mind that you never waste a second, for time is precious and never regained when once lost. You put on Khaddar and you take pride therein but your duty does not end there; you are to spread that love for Khaddar which you bear towards it throughout the whole country and which I think you will do your best. The work which you have at present at hand is to offer prayers heart and soul that He may favour us with everlasting Hindu-Muslim Unity and grant Mahatma Gandhi long life."

## AGE LIMIT FOR MATRICULATION CANDIDATE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 27

The Senate of the Calcutta University to-day, adopted a resolution removing the Age Limit of Matriculation candidates. A resolution condoling the death of Mr. Bhupendra Nath Basu, late vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University was also passed.

The Senate appointed Mr. Yone Noguchi, the well-known Japanese poet and exponent of Japanese literature and art as University Reader to deliver course of lectures on some aspects of arts and literature of Japan.

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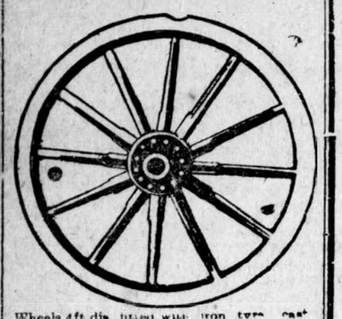

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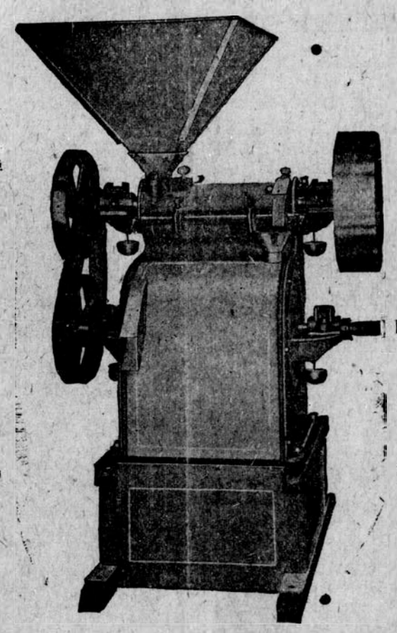

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